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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XXIII NO. 12 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1935 TWELVE PAGES

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Ambedkar Quotes Premier to Indict J.P.C. Scheme

"Flagrant Negligence" Of Harijan Interests

Poona Pact Must Be Respected

Pleads For Reservation Of Seats In Second Chambers

I WOULD like to remind His Majesty's Government, that the Consent of the "Depressed Classes" to transfer of power to Indians was conditional upon adequate provision being made for their representation in the Legislatures of their country, under the New Constitution, says Dr. Ambedkar in the course of an elaborate statement, he has ... on the J. P. C. Report, and charges the Committee with "flagrant" negligence of their duty in the matter of Harijan ... presentation in the Legislatures."

Spirit Of Poona Pact

The Depressed Classes are not only opposed to the establishment of the Second Chambers, but also to their composition as, according to him, the purpose of the Poona Pact will be defeated inasmuch as Harijan candidates stand no chance against their influential caste Hindu rivals.

Quotes Premier's Letter

Proceeding, Dr. Ambedkar quotes Premier's letter to the Franchise Committee Chairman that "the new Constitution must make adequate provision for "Depressed Classes" and thus falls in line with all political parties in the indictment of the J. P. C. Scheme as "retrograde" and "hindrance to the country's progress."

BOMBAY, Jan. 14.

The following is the full text of the statement.

While it is a matter of great satisfaction to me and to the Depressed Classes that the Poona Pact has not been disturbed by the Joint Parliamentary Committee, I must point out that they have been unjustly treated by the changes introduced by the J. P. C in the matter of representation in the Provincial Second Chambers and in the Upper Chamber of the Federal Assembly.

WHY SECOND CHAMBERS?

The Depressed Classes are opposed to the establishment of Second Chambers in the Provinces. They were deemed unnecessary under the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms. They were not recommended by the Simon Commission. They are condemned by all Political Organizations of India. In the opinion of the Depressed Classes they constitute a retrograde step and will prove a hindrance to the progress of the country.

NO RESERVATION.

The second ground of the opposition of the Depressed Classes to the Second Chambers arises from the composition of these Second Chambers. The composition of the Provincial Second Chambers is given in Appendix I on Page 84 of the Report of the J. P. C. Referring to this appendix it is obvious that in no Provinces in which Second Chambers are instituted is there any seat reserved for the Depressed Classes. Special provision is made for Muslims, Europeans and Indian Christians for their representation in these Provincial Second Chambers. But in no Province is any such provision made for the Depressed Classes. The Depressed Classes of Bombay, Madras and the United Provinces are left to get such representation as they can, out of the general seats in a straight election fight with high caste Hindu candidates. If there was any chance of the Depressed Classes winning seats in an open fight against caste Hindu candidates there would have been no necessity for the Poona Pact.

IN BENGAL AND BIHAR.

It is therefore obvious that there will be no representative of the Depressed Classes in the Second Chambers in these Provinces. In Bengal and Bihar there is provision that 27 out of 65 in the former and 12 out of 30 in the latter will be elected by the method of the single transferable vote by members of the Provincial Lower House. This opens a possibility for the Depressed Classes in these two Provinces to secure representation in the Second Chamber. On a closer study of the facts it will however be clear that in Bihar there will be no probability because the D. C. seats in the Provincial Lower House (15 in 152) will not be sufficient to give them the necessary quota and in Bengal 30 in a House of 250 will hardly give them a quota for 1 seat

HIGH PROPERTY QUALIFICATIONS

Not only will there be no seat for the D. C. in any of the Provincial Second Chambers but on account of the Franchise they will not be able to influence the elections to the Second Chambers. In speaking of the Franchise for the election to these Second Chambers the J. P. C. (page 4) proposes that "The franchise will be based on high property qualifications, on a qualification based on service in certain distinguished public offices, as is proposed in Appendix V. Part II of the White Paper. Appendix V. Part II of the White Paper states that the Franchise will be based on high property qualifications somewhat lower than those for the existing Council of State, combined with a qualification based on service in certain distinguished public offices, such as High Court Judges, Minister, Member of an Executive Council, Vice-Chancellor of a University, etc. It is obvious that the distinguished service qualification would be beyond the reach of the Depressed Classes. The property qualification for the existing Council of State is extremely restricted. To use the words of the Simon Commission "Property qualifications have been pitched so high, as to secure the representation of wealthy land-owners and merchants." On this franchise the D. C. will not be able even to exercise any influence on the election to the Provincial Chambers.

FOR SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

The J. P. C. seem to have given no thought to these adverse effects their proposals were calculated to produce on the representation of the D. C. in the Second Cham-

(Continued On Page 7.)

Mr. KIDWAI EXPLAINS

Why He Opposes Present Congress Cabinet Policy

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 14.

It appears that the differences among members of the U.P. Provincial Congress have not yet been settled.

Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, who was elected at Etawah as General Secretary of the P.C.C. in place of Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, writing to the members of the Committee, says that, one of the reasons why he has kept aloof from the activities of the P.C.C. elections is that he has come to realise that the views he holds are fundamentally opposed to the policy which the present Working Committee led by Sardar Patel, Dr. Ansari and Mr. Rajagopalachari is pursuing. Before he decides whether he will accept office, he says he will seek the advice of his friends and co-workers. "If I accept office," he adds, "I will deem it my duty to develop such activities as may help the attainment of independence. These activities are bound to bring us in conflict with Government..... It is now clear that Sardar Patel, Dr. Ansari and Mr. Rajagopalachari want to take us back to constitutionalism. They want us to behave like good boys to regain the confidence or rather the patronage of Government. If we are earnest about independence, it is our duty to oppose this policy and whether in office or not, my activities will be directed towards this end."—A.P.

DOCTORS EXAMINE MRS. NEHRU

Jawaharlal Enquires About Mother's Condition

Doctors examined Mrs. Nehru on Monday morning and according to them she is maintaining her progress.

Mrs. Pandit, daughter of Pandit Motilal Nehru, who arrived yesterday has received a telegram from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru enquiring about his mother's condition.

It is understood that Pandit Nehru is being kept informed of his mother's condition from day to day through the jail authorities.—A.P.

13 STRIKERS ARRESTED

Sequel To Godown-Workers Attempt To Win Over Black-legs

KARACHI, Jan. 14.

Protesting against what they describe as the alleged tactics of the employers by inflating the number of men on the roll-call, engaging cheap labour and giving work in turn, a number of labourers working in the godowns struck work to-day and marched in front of the bunder goods-station persuading the blacklegs to withdraw from work.

The police arrived on the scene and arrested thirteen of the workers.—A. P. Special.

AFGHAN MINISTER MURDER SEQUEL

BERLIN, Jan. 14.

Kamal Syed has been executed.

A Berlin message of July 7 stated: "Afghan Syed Kamal has been sentenced to death for the murder of the Afghan Minister here on June 6, 1933.

Accused pleaded that the Minister had insulted him."—Reuter.

WILL ENGLAND LISTEN TO HIM?

Andrews On Extreme bitterness In India

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Mr. C. F. Andrews in an interview with the "Manchester Guardian," records his impressions with reference to the reception of Select Committee report in India and says, extreme bitterness has been felt in India far beyond anything understood in England. What is most strongly condemned is the omission of any reference to the goal of Dominion Status.

Mr. Andrews eulogises Gandhiji's new effort to organise village reconstruction on an all-India scale, which, he says, is meeting with remarkable response from all sides.—Reuter.

HUNDREDS OF CATTLE PERISH

KARACHI, Jan. 14.

Sind is experiencing severe cold wave.

The temperature has fallen much below the normal. The cold has caused the death of hundreds of heads of cattle; in the moffusil also the same severe cold is felt and reports are pouring in of the damages the cold wave is doing to the crops.—United Press.

GANDHI-VICEROY INTERVIEW

NEW DELHI, Jan. 14.

Congress circles here discredit the report of the possibility of an interview between the Viceroy and Mahatma Gandhi.

Gandhiji is observing his usual Monday silence.—A. P.

KING OF IRAQ STARTS MOSUL OIL STREAM

KIRKUK, Jan. 14.

The great stream of oil from the Mosul oil fields was started on its 600 mile joney through five countries to the sea by the King Ghazi of Iraq turning on the pipeline-tap. The oil flows from Kirkuk to the Mediterranean through the huge steel tubes which cost ten million sterling. The line is double the one from Kirkuk across the bed of the Tigris and the Euphrates to Haditha from where one proceeds to the northern terminus in Tripoli and the other to the southern terminus at Haifa.

Immense physical difficulties have been successfully surmounted. It is estimated that four million tons are delivered to the sea annually.

VICTORY FOR DOCKERS

Reduced Hours & Increased Wages For Workers In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Jan. 14.

By a Press Note issued to-day, the Bengal Government announces that an agreement bringing to an end the Dock Labour Dispute has been reached between the Ship-Owners' Representatives, Master Stevedors' Association and the Stevedors' Association and it has been given effect to from January 9.

According to the terms of this agreement the working-hours have been reduced from 9 hours to 8 hours per diem. The daily wages per gang will be increased by 14 per cent.—United Press.

NO RECOGNITION FOR ANEY'S PARTY

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 14.

I understand that the Government has decided to appoint Mr. W. L. Scott, Chief Official Whip, Sir S. C. Mukerjee, Deputy Whip and Nawab Allah Baksh Tiwana, Assistant Whip for the Government Party in the Assembly which will be led by Sir N. N. Sircar, Leader of the House.

The seating arrangements will be according to the Parties but hitherto only the Congress Party and the European Group have intimated their party-strength, the former being 43 and the latter 10. If other parties are not formed before the Assembly meets then the provisional seating arrangements will be made till the president is elected and members get time to form new groups. Hitherto the practice has been not to recognize a party officially unless it has a strength of 10 members which means Mr M. S Aney's Nationalist Party may be without such recognition until it secures two more members.

The question of the temporary chairman for the Assembly will be decided when the Viceroy returns to Delhi. The choice will have to fall on those acquainted with the procedure of the house but the difficulty in making the selection is caused by the fact that it is now known who would be the candidates for the presidential election. It seems probable that the choice of temporary Chairmanship would lie between Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhary.

Who Is Mr. Rhysjones From S. Africa?

Why Did He See Mahatmaji In October?

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, Jan. 5,

(By Air Mail).

The controversy over the visit of Mr. C. F. Andrews referred to in my earlier letters is gradually unfolding further news. I am now in a position to state that in October last a certain Englishman accompanied Mr. Andrews from South Africa to Wardha to deliver a private message from General Smuts to Mahatma Gandhi.

The material facts before us now are:

1 General Smuts' interview with Reuters on Monday last confirming my report that he has written to Mahatmaji asking him to support the proposed reforms;

2 The Indian Conciliation Group in London does not deny that Mr. Andrews had conversations with General Smuts in South Africa as well as in London at the Savoy Hotel over the Indian constitutional reforms;

If Mahatma Gandhi could be persuaded to obtain the permission of General Smuts to publish all the letters that he has received since October last, the Indian public would soon realise the unmistakable significance as to their being written with the knowledge of some of the members of the National Government.

One would like to know more about Mr. Rhysiones who left South Africa with Mr. Andrews to visit Mahatma Gandhi at Wardha in October last; what mission, Mr. Rhysiones had undertaken for which he went to Wardha?

Rajen Babu's Answer To Bihar Governor

Greatest Condemnation Of That Rule

To Say That Indians Are Still Unfit After 150 Years Of British Training!

(From Our Special Correspondent)

PATNA, Jan. 14.

"No soft words by whomsoever and howsoever honestly now spoken can destroy the clear and unambiguous meaning writ large on every page and in every line of the J.P.C. Report, that Indians are not to be trusted—that neither their capacity nor their good sense can be trusted. Indians are determined not to swerve from their course. They will achieve their goal."

ANSWER TO BIHAR GOVERNOR

Thus declared Babu Rajendra Prasad in the course of an interview with reference to the propaganda carried on in favour of the J.P.C. report by Governors of provinces, particularly the recent utterance of the Acting Governor of Bihar on the same subject.

Rajen Babu proceeded to add: "Lord Lytton as the Viceroy of India referred so far back as 1877, to the 'fundamental mistake of supposing that we can hold India by what they call good government, that is to say, by improving the character of the rod, strictly administering justice and spending vast sums on irrigation".

The speech of the Acting Governor of Bihar in reply to the addresses at Gaya is nothing but a reassertion in words which betray a determination never to learn of that "fundamental mistake". In his opinion, good Government is all that India needs or ought to need. He conveniently forgets, however, that what he considers to be good Government is rightly and justly regarded as Indians as bad Government. They are the best judges as they know the effects of Government actions and policies. They are governed and have to suffer and groan under them and not Governors who govern and pass orders. Again, he thinks that the essence of Democracy consists in enabling the people to make their wishes known to their rulers. Indians, rather think that it consists not in making people's wishes known to others who in their wisdom may accept them and carry them out or not as they please, but in making the people's wishes prevail against and inspite of, the wishes of others if they happen to differ.

HONEST ERRORS."

His whole speech is based on these two fundamental errors, which I concede are honest errors, not uncommon to men who, in all sincerity, believe that they have been sent by an all-wise providence to cure Indians of their many ills — intellectual, moral, social, economic and political. It is however necessary to remember that this sincerity of purpose is not a little tinged with a selfish desire to preserve for Britishers not only fat incomes derived in thousands of ways through services, trades and professions but also a great prestige, power and patronage. It is the continuation of the same spirit, in a refined form no doubt, but essentially the same spirit which inspired the early Britishers who came to India not to relieve her of her misery but to make money for themselves.

WE REFUTE IT.

The Indian point of view may be stated. We resent being patronised. We may concede that there have been, and there are many Englishmen who honestly hold the view that, but for them, India would be in a welter of chaos and anarchy. But, we want to tell them equally honestly that, we do not admit this claim. Before the British came to India, India was not behind any other country in prosperity, in arts and industries, in scientific skill and knowledge, in education, in trade and commerce—in fact, in anything which makes a nation respected and honoured. And this could not have been the case, if there prevailed the so-called and so much advertised chaos in those days in India".

"AT LOWEST RUNG"

To-day, she is at the lowest rung of the ladder in all these matters among the civilised nations of the world after nearly 200 years of British rule. To say that Indians are unfit to take charge of their own affairs after nearly 150 years of British training is the greatest condemnation of that rule, which is unfortunately not realised by its greatest apologists—officials or others. We want power to rule ourselves. This J.P.C. report does not allow and we, therefore, say that we do not want it. We shall wait till we are in a position to get into our own. We do not want to be lulled into a false sense of assuming that we are getting powers when we know that, we are not getting them."

STOP PRESS.

RESULT OF SAAR PLEBISCITE

(Special Cable).

GENEVA, Jan. 14.

Result of the Saar plebiscite will reach here between 6/00 and 7/00 hours to-morrow and will be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations but it is impossible to ascertain the method whereby it will be received. Saarbruecken will begin to broadcast at 7/00 hours G.M.T. 'Radio of nations" the League's wireless station will begin the long distance broadcast to the ends of the earth on the wavelengths of 45.94 metres and 20.62 metres.

The Council will meet privately at 10/30 hours.

HOW GERMANY WILL HEAR RESULT

(Special Cable).

BERLIN, Jan. 14.

Germany has been invited to listen to to-morrow's Saar broadcast though the result thereof is fully discounted. After Buerkel, the Saar Commissioner, has broadcast the result Herr Hitler will follow with a nation-wide address, finally Dr. Goebbels will read the proclamation defining the future position of the Saar.

TABULATED ADLETS
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SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted A Graduate For The Correspondence Branch. Apply stating terms before 25th instant. S. T. Pandya, Ag. Chief Officer, Broach Municipal Borough, Broach. (9512)

Wanted One Female Manager For an Insurance Office on a decent salary. Preference will be given to a Brahmin lady from a respectable family. For particulars, write to Box No. 9515, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted: (i) One B.A., B.T. strong in English and general knowledge, having teaching experience able to take up Matriculation classes. (ii) One B.A., having teaching experience able to teach English Mathematics and Sanskrit to higher classes. Please apply stating age, caste, qualifications, previous experience, games activities, etc., to: Radheylal Aggarwal, M.A., LL.B., Advocate Bunder Road, Karachi. (9501).

Wanted a Branch Secretary by a Life Insurance Company of over twenty years standing for a Branch to be opened at Hyderabad Mysore and Central Provinces. Salary upto Rs 150, besides other allowances, etc. The applicant must be well educated, influential able to form a Local Board of Directors. The duties require office efficiency and organising ability. Cash security essential. Apply in confidence to Box No 9504, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Midwife and Nurse with B.P.N.A. and Health Visitors Diploma for this Board. Salary—on Rs. 60-5-75 with House Rent of Rs. 20 p.m. if not provided with quarters. Apply with testimonials before 25th January, 1935, stating caste, age, experience to the President, District Local Board Andheri. (9495).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED

28 years oil Engine and Machinery experienced Erector of gas and oil engines, etc., of every make is open for engagement. Apply Box No. 3491, "Bombay Chronicle."

56. EDUCATIONAL

American Chartered University. Correspondence coaching, degrees, gown, hood, cap. All departments G. E. Academy, 6 Rampart Row, Fort. (3526A)

Coaching And Forms For Matriculation and Cambridge examinations. General Education Academy, 6, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay. (3526.)

Non-Matrics and Matrics—admissions in Guarantee Cambridge course for July examinations will be closed by this month. Cambridge Examination saves time and brings you bright prospects in every walk of life. Government and Railway servants most benefited. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, near Congress House. (9173).

56. EDUCATIONAL

Wanted—Candidates for Electrical Engineering Classes. Hostel available. The Principal, British India Technical College, Sukkur (Sind). (3509).

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting Book-keeping etc., Inquire immediately. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road. (3469.)

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Seven Monthly Fifteen-Rupee-Instalments Liquidate Hundred-Rupee-Loan-and-Interest. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (3489).

73. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted—A Chief Agent for the Hindustani Bima Co., Ltd. (Estd: 1914), for Hyderabad, Mysore and Central Provinces. Liberal First Year's Commission renewal and Office allowances. Influential gentlemen of successful insurance career need only apply with particulars about past experience and business guaranteed. Security and good references essential. Apply Hindustani Bima Co., Ltd., 14, McLeod Road, Lahore. (9505)

Wanted agents on decent salary and commission for the sale of medicines. Only those having experience need apply. Steno House Agency, Amritsar. (9474)

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle." Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavatam, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow, Sangli Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager the "Bombay Chronicle," Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

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to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

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Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Some Influential Stockists and Selling Agents for Perfumery Goods and Patent Medicines. Pay Rs. 120, plus Commission. Apply for terms to:—J.D. & Co., P.O. Box No. 10005, Calcutta. (3504).

Wanted: Energetic and influential agents on pay or commission to sell our cloth and hosiery goods. Liberal terms. Lucrative income from Rs. 50 to 150 p.m. by sparing a few hours daily. Rs. 50 cash security essential. Apply with -/13 stamps to Babu Gujar Mall Mehta, Cloth Merchant, Ludhiana, Punjab. (3450).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STATIONERY FOR THE BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Stationery to the Bhavnagar State Railway for a term of one year commencing from 1st April, 1935, to 31st March, 1936, inclusive.

Tenders will be received in the office of the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief upto 12 o'clock Friday noon on the 1st March, 1935.

Terms and conditions with schedule can be had on payment of Re. 1 (Rupee one) to the undersigned.

The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief reserves to himself the right without question of rejecting any or all tenders and the right of accepting or rejecting any portion of a tender.

C. T. TRIVEDI,
Auditor,
Bhavnagar State Railway.
Bhavnagar Para,
Dated 10th January 1935.
9511.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.
PAYMENT OF DIVIDEND ON PREFERENCE SHARES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Preference Share Transfer Books of this Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd January to 5th February, 1935, both days inclusive, for the preparation of dividend warrants for the half year ending 15th February, 1935.

Intimation as to change of address should be notified to the Company immediately.

By Order of the Board,
P. D. MAHALUXMIVALA,
Secretary.
15th January, 1935.
9509

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the Supply of Firewood for Cremation Purposes at the Haines Road and Tank Bunder Cemeteries, for one year, commencing from 1st March, 1935, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner on 24-1-1935, not later than 1 P.M. (B.T.)

Tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, which should be addressed, to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay. It should be endorsed "TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF FIREWOOD."

Forms of tenders will be issued to anyone on payment of Rupee one, by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

The names of partners, if any, should be mentioned in the tender form.

J. S. NERURKER,
Executive Health Officer,
Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices, Fort.
Bombay, dated the 14th January, 1935.
9510

Public Notices

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply, erection, testing and operation of a complete Mechanical Equipment for rapid gravity filtration and sterilisation Plant and will be received by the Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality on or before 4 p.m., Tuesday the 19th of February, 1935.

For particulars please apply to the undersigned on any working day before the 15th of February, 1935

(Sd.) J. S. MALIK, I.S.E.,
Municipal Engineer.
Ahmedabad Municipality.
(9513)

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SOBHRAJ GOVINDRAM of Bombay Multani Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned properties standing in the joint names of himself and his brother Ghanshamdas Govindram (since deceased) to our client.

That any person having any claim or interest in or to the said properties by way of sale, mortgage, charge, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing, to the undersigned at their Office at 36, Tamarind Lane, Tamarind House, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES:—

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land of ground since redeemed situate, lying and being at Doctor Street without the Fort, together with the Messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7092 Street Nos. 206-208-210 and new Street Nos. 36-38 and registered in the books of the Collector of the Land Revenue under Old No. 1412-1413. New No. 6575, Old Survey No. 980 and New Survey No. 4224 and Cadastral Survey No. 4219 of Bhuleshwar Division and contained by admeasurement 100 one hundred sq. yds. or thereabouts and bounded, on the East by the said Doctor Street on the West by a sweepers passage, on the North by the property of Oraessaji Tajibhoy and on the south by a Gully and beyond that by the property of Goolam Hussein Umajakhan.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground since redeemed, containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty-three and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1410 and 1411 New No. 3573, Old Survey No. 981-982 and New Survey No. 4225 and Cadastral No. 4218 of Bhuleshwar Division together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing there on situate, lying and being on the Western side of Doctor Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7091 and Street Nos. 202 and 204 and new Street Nos. 40-42 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by the Doctor Street aforesaid on the West by the sweepers passage, on the North by the property of Mahomedally Ebrahim and on the South by the property of Mahomed Ismail Jamoldin Mahuntoolay.

Dated this 14th day of January, 1935.

GHULAMALI NOORANI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9514

Auction Sales

MENESSE & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF 835 BALES C.P. NO. 1 & 2; BERAR; KHANDESH; MOGHLAI, &c. COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 16th January, 1935, at 2-15 P.M. (S.T.) at Jakeria Bunder Road, Sewree, on the Plot of Messrs. Hirjee Govindjee & Co. by order of the Insurance Office concerned the above-mentioned, slightly-damaged cotton, salved from the fire that occurred in cotton, belonging to Messrs. Ralli Brothers.

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

MENESSE & CO.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.,

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MACHINERY, ASPHALT, ASPHALT PRODUCTS, FURNITURE, ETC

Under instructions from the Party concerned, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, TO-DAY, TUESDAY, the 15th January, 1935, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in one lot or separate lots at Iraq Natural Asphalt Refinery and Works at Wadala, all the Machinery such as oil tanks, steam kettles, Simmense and Parker's Electric Motors, steam engines, plumber blocks, mixing plants, boilers, pulverising machines, also large lot of Asphalt, Asphalt Product drums, stone dust, asbestos, Grey fillers, tar, gunny bags, furniture, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

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AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES OF ARTIFICIAL SILK BROCADE.

By order of Messrs. Ralli Bros., Ltd., Bombay and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Messrs. Gillumal Gokalchand of Katra Hiralal, Chandni Chowk, Delhi, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, 21st January, 1935, at 4-0 P.M. (S.T.) at their rooms at 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the two cases of Artificial Silk Brocade, described below:—

1 Case Ralli Showa B 2353 No. 9, containing 42" 30 Yds. 20 Pcs. Artificial Silk Brocade.

1 Case Ralli Showa B 2394 No. 6, containing 52" 30 Yds. 20 Pcs. Artificial Silk Brocade.

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Ume	„	15th	„	20th	„
Argun	„	8th	„	23rd	„
Kifuku	„	14th	„	28th	„
Shinnoh	„	23rd	„	7th	Feb.
Manyo	„	26th	„	16th	„
Hokushin	„	26th	Feb	23rd	„

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BANIA'S CRAWLING FEAT

Considers It Best Way Of Pleasing Goddess

NEW DELHI, Jan. 12.

Two enthusiastic Hindu worshippers of Goddess Bardrinath have undertaken to perform the entire journey to Badrinath by crawling.

One of them, Mulchand, a middle-aged Bania, has crawled all the way from Patali (Jaipur State) to Delhi in two and a half months, and he was joined this morning by Bhikamal, a sweetmeat seller in New Delhi.

Both of them have crossed Jamna on their way to Badrinath. They are accompanied by a Brahmin who is journeying on foot, administering to their spiritual needs and rendering wordly help by carrying their bedding and cooking their meals.

They hope to reach Badrinath in about eight months' time, thereby covering a distance from Delhi of about 550 miles, a from Jaipur of about 700 mile.

Interviewed by the Associated Press, they said they considered this mode of pilgrimage as the best way of pleasing the Goddess, and if they died on the way they hoped to be transported straight to Heaven.

YOUTH'S ROMANCE WITH WIDOW

Leads To Riot In Bangalore Village

BANGALORE, Jan. 13.

Twelve Hindus and five Muslims were injured in a serious riot that took place recently in a village called Solur, Bangalore District. One Muslim is said to be in a precarious condition.

The cause of the trouble is said to be the intimacy that grew between a Muslim youth of the village and a Brahmin widow. The affair culminated in a riot.

The police went to the spot and restored peace. Charge sheets have been placed against 15 Hindus and 18 Muslims.—United Press.

PROPAGANDA FOR STATES' PEOPLE

Workers Asked To Organise Associations

(From A Correspondent).

BEAWAR, Jan. 12.

The Rajputana Provincial Secretary of the Indian States' People Conference has issued an appeal to the workers and youngmen of Rajputana to organize People's Associations in cities and towns throughout the province.

It is understood that the Provincial office would concentrate most of its energies this year on organization of the Districts. A scheme has been formulated to enrol five thousand members of the Conference and to establish centres in all important places of the province. Arrangements are also being made to get ample number of leaflets and booklets on Indian States problems published.

PICKPOCKET GETS 18 MONTHS' R. I.

Shankar Pundlik, a pickpocket who was arrested on January 6 at Matunga on a charge of removing a gold chain valued at Rs. 80 from the neck of a girl, was today convicted by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar.

Mr. D. Sesha Iyer of Khar was, it is stated, boarding a train from Dadar to Matunga with a child in arms. The accused followed them and soon after the child raised an alarm which aroused suspicion.

A companion of the complainant chased and arrested the suspect but no chain was found on him.

The magistrate accepting the prosecution story sentenced the accused to 18 months' R. I. and ordered him to report to the police for a period of two years after his release from prison.

The accused had nine previous convictions, for the same offence.

SCHOOL BOY KIDNAPPED

Accused Alleged To Have Demanded "Ransom"

On a charge of kidnapping a school boy, Bahursha Gubati was placed before Mr. P. L. Thacker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon.

The facts of the case, according to Police, are that the uncle of the boy who is also a guardian met the accused near Masjid on Sunday and gave him particulars of the missing boy.

The accused is said to have demanded some money before he could hand over the boy to his guardian.

The accused was ordered to be released on bail in the sum of Rs. 150.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER TO GO ON LEAVE

After the budget estimates are passed by the Municipal Corporation and new councillors for the next three years are announced, Mr. I. H. Taunton, the Municipal Commissioner will go on leave. Mr. H. B. Shivdasani, the Deputy Commissioner (Improvements) is likely to act for him. Another candidate is Mr. C. B. Clee, who was once Secretary of the Home Department. As Mr. Shivdasani has experience of municipal as well as Improvement Trust's affairs, most probably he is likely to occupy Mr. Taunton's place during his absence on leave.

ANOTHER BURGLARY

Thieves broke into the residence of Mr. V. P. Pondharkar at Lamington Road, Bombay, in the early hours of Sunday morning, and stole silver ware and a few gold ornaments together valued at Rs. 460.

From information available, it appears that the thieves entered the house by breaking open the lock of the front door. The Lamington Road police are making inquries.

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH BUREAU

Director Tours Country To Collect Information

NEW DELHI, Jan. 14.

The United Press understands that the Bureau of Industrial Research and Intelligence, the formation and organisation of which was decided at the annual Provincial Industries Conference at Simla in July last, will start functioning form April 1 next.

Mr. N. Broadie, who has been appointed Director of the Bureau, joined his duties in the middle of November last, and is at present engaged in the preliminary organisation work for the Bureau. He has already done a month's tour in north-east India, visiting United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal and Assam.

He will shortly undertake another long tour and will proceed to Bombay and South India. The third and final organisation tour will be made in the Punjab and the North West Frontier Province.

Mr. Broadie's intention in touring all the provinces is to get in direct personal touch with the provincial industries' department authorities in order to evolve a scheme of work for the Bureau.

It is understood the Bureau will have at its disposal the Government Test House at Alipore (Calcutta) where scientific industrial research work of the Bureau will be carried on. While the Bureau will be responsible for the research part of the work at the Test House, its Superintendent will continue to have administrative control.

Mr. Broadie himself was the Superintendent of the Test House for 15 years.—United Press

DISAPPEARED WITH RS. 500

Alleged Confidence Trick By New Muslim Convert

Gulam Rasool, (23) alias Rewal Chand, alias Chand alias Shaik Abdulla Hamid, who was arrested by the Peshawar Police on January 11 under Sec. 420 I. P. C. was put up before the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, and remanded to police custody till January 28th.

In applying for remand, the police stated that the accused went to Peshawar posing himself as a new convert to Islam and gaining the sympathy of Mahommad Ishak of that place. He is alleged to have persuaded the latter to advance an amount of Rs. 500 to deposit in a bank for starting a joint business, out of which amount the accused deposited only Rs. 100. After four days, it is alleged, he withdrew the same and disappeared with the whole of Rs. 500.

It is stated that the accused was also wanted in another case at Peshawar, the details of which are not available.

MR. H. P. MODY FOR CORPORATION

Mr. H. P. Mody was the only candidate nominated on Monday, by the Bombay Millowners' Association constituency for a seat on the Bombay Municipal Corporation. As there is no contest he will be duly declared elected.

Indo-Japanese Gathering

Mr. Rash Behari Bose entertained at dinner on 3rd December, 1934, at the Nakamuraya in Shinjiku, Tokyo. Among the prominent persons present were Mr. Mitsuru Toyama, the veteran patriot, Lieutenant-General Bunjiro Horiuchi, Major-General Shun Tada, Mr. Etsujiro Uehara, Assistant Speaker of the Lower House of the Diet; Mr. Kojiro Sugimori, a professor at Waseda University, Mr. T. Eguchi, a member of the House of Peers; Mr. K Akaike, a member of the House of Peers, and Mr. Umeshiro Suzuki, former member of the Lower House and at present a director of the Mitsukoshi department store. Informal talks about Indo-Japanese relations were held by the guests who numbered more than 60.

A Board of Doctors examined Mrs. Swaruprani Nehru on Monday morning.

It is their considered opinion that she though not yet out of danger zone, is making good progress.

Mr. Duncan Greenless, the English follower of Mahatma Gandhi and for some time an inmate of the Sabarmati Satyagraha Ashra paid a visit to Mysore and gave an informal discourse regarding the ideals of Indian education.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

Motor Accidents Become Common

Two Fatalities And Three Injured

On Monday at about 8-30 a.m. a taxi car collided near the Band Stand with a motor cycle with a side car and three were injured. It appears that Dadabhoy Ratanji Vajifdar was driving his motor cycle with a side car in which a Hindu friend was seated while the pillion was occupied by another friend.

When the cycle came along Mayo Road near Band Stand taxi car driven by Sarafa Fakira came from Fuller Road and dashed against the motor cycle. All the three occupants of the motor cycle were injured.

The police have arrested the taxi driver.

Little Girl Killed

In the other accident a lorry No. T. 1109 belonging to a local company of Aerated Waters' Manufacturers, knocked down a Hindu girl named Mallabai in front of Palanji Pestonji Dharuwala's chawl on the Fergusson Road.

The father of the girl, in giving evidence before the coroner, stated that she was crushed under a motor-lorry, loaded with aerated water, and coming from the direction of Worli on Friday.

The owner of a flour-mill who was on the spot at the time of the accident stated that he extricated the girl from under the wheel of the lorry.

A policeman and he removed the child to the K. E. M. Hospital.

Only a half of the road was available for vehicular traffic, the other half having been under repairs.

The City Coroner recorded a verdict of death due to injuries having been accidentally knocked down by a motor-lorry on the Fergusson Road.

Knocked Down By Bus

The Second Kambharmada lane was the scene of an accident on Sunday night, when the Bombay-Poona passenger bus, driven by one Gulab Ramachandra, knocked down Prabhu Ramabhau, a cobler, resulting in a compound fracture of his lower jaw and some injuries on his face.

Gulab Ramachandra was arrested and was released on a bail of Rs. 100 and a surety for an amount for Rs. 50 till 28th Jan., by the presidency Magistrate, Girgaum.

It was stated by the police that the accused neither had a license nor a temporary permit to drive the bus.

Charged With Rash Driving

Pestonji Navroji Engineer, a driver of a motor-truck, No. 47402, was put up before Mr. K. F. L. Thacker, Presidency Magistrate Mazagaon, on Monday, on a charge, of rash driving.

In applying for remand in custody the police stated that the motor-truck was loaded with bales of cloth and was proceeding along the Parel Road towards Byculla on Saturday last.

The driver of the truck, in trying to overtake another motor-lorry, the police allege, collided with a tram-car, coming behind it.

The motor-truck somersaulted due to the impact and the driver of the truck sustained injuries.

The accused was ordered to be released on bail, pending further police inquiries.

FATAL DASH TO SAVE CHILD

Young Mill Worker Meets Death

Two more lorry tragedies during the week-end are reported.

A young mill-worker trying to save a child from the jaws of death lost his own life. A motor-lorry passed over him and crushed him to death on Sunday.

A girl of twelve years was stated to have been extricated from under the wheels of a lorry on the Fergusson Road on Saturday.

The City Coroner recorded verdicts of death, due to injuries accidentally sustained as a result of being run over by the lorries.

A peasant from the mofussil who came over to Bombay only a few days ago, in giving evidence, before the Coroner on the death of his son, Shanker Hari, said that his son who was employed in the Union Mill was 21 years old.

He saw his son in the K.E.M. Hospital on Sunday, when he died there. He had received information that Hari was knocked down by a Municipal lorry.

A co-worker of the deceased, in evidence, said that Hari was walking ahead of the lorry and a child walking in front of it. Shanker Hari noticing that the child was in front of the lorry and that it was running into danger dashed forward, telling the child to get of the way.

Consequently the lorry driver swerved to the left and in doing so struck Hari. The rescuer was knocked down and run over by the left rear wheel.

The lorry driver deposed to the fact that, seeing a child in front of him, he swerved to the left and then turned into a lane. Hari was knocked down after he was struck by the left mud-guard.

In the commotion that ensued he ran away, as a crowd gathered there and threatened to assault him.

He went to the nearest police station and informed them of the occurence.

The Coroner recorded a verdict of death due to fracture of ribs accidentally sustained after being knocked by a Municipal lorry proceeding along the De Lisle Road towards Parbhadevi Road.

In adding a rider the Jury remarked that the lorry driver also tried to save the child by swerving to the left.

Rs. 10,000 JEWEL ROBBERY IN CITY SHOP

Burglars Break Open Premises And Carry Away Valuable Collection

A daring burglary was committed in a cloth shop at Girgaum in the early hours of Sunday.

The burglars broke into the shop and stole a valuable collection of jewels and precious stones including diamonds pearls rubies and sapphires worth about Rs. 10,000.

The burglary appears to have been carefully planned as the thieves smashed their way to the jewel room by tearing the wire netting of a window at the rear of the shop, cutting one of the iron bars of the windows forcing open the lock of a collaosible iron door and boring a hole, large enough to admit a man, through a wooden door at the rear of the shop.

In their search of the shop they seemed to have come across the key of the safe in a corner of a glass show case which they forced open.

Key Kept In Shop.

The cloth shop in question belongs to Messrs. Athavle Shahade and company on Girgaum Road, opposite the Majestic Cinema. A partner of the firm, dealing in jewellery, generally kept his jewels in the iron safe the key of which was usually kept in a show case in the shop.

The shop was closed and locked on Saturday night.

The following morning when an assistant opened the shop he found the articles in the showroom strewn about the floor. He promptly informed his master, who informed the Maharbavdi police.

Apart from the jewellery stolen from the safe, the thieves removed only one fashionable saree and several pieces of fine silk.

Owner Out of Bombay.

The exact price of the stolen jewels cannot be ascertained as the partner of the firm to whom the stolen jewellery belonged is out of Bombay.

Mr. Wilkins, Deputy Commissioner of Police and officers of the Bombay C. I. D. visited the shop later. Inspector Paul, assisted by Sub-Inspectors Barvikar and Patankar, is investigating.

A few finger-prints have been discovered in the room. No arrests have so far been made.

FERGUSSON RD. RAID ARRESTS

Magistrate Orders Release Of Two On Bail

Babolya Baboo and Dainao Laxman who were arrested on Friday night by the De Lisle Road police after a gambling raid on a room under the staircase of Panawalla Chawl at Fergusson Road were on Monday enlarged on a bail of Rs. 50 and Rs. 10 respectively by the Dadar Presidency Magistrate till January 15.

The first accused was, it is alleged, receiving Satta bets.

SYNAGOGUE AT PAREL BURGLED

The Jewish Synagogue situate at Parel Road was broken open last night and silver articles carried away by the burglars.

As the Rabbi is out of Bombay the actual loss cannot be estimated.

The Nagpada Police are making enquiries.

ARRESTED AT HANUMAN GALLI

Yesoo Baboo was arrested by the De Lisle Road police on Sunday night under a gambling warrant after a raid on an alleged gambling den at Hanuman Galli. Rs. 25 in cash and several chits were seized by the police.

The accused was on Monday ordered to be released on a bail till January 15.

SUBEDAR ELECTED PRESIDENT OF MERCHANTS' CHAMBER

Says Indo-British Trade Agreement Is Annihilation Of Fiscal Autonomy Convention

Mr. Manu Subedar, Director of Messrs. Jeewanlal Limited, and Mr. Ranimtula Chinoy, Director of the Indian Radio & Cable Communications Co., Ltd., have been elected unanimously as President and Vice-President, respectively, of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, for the year 1935.

Mr. Manu Subedar, Vice-President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, who has been elected unanimously as President for the year 1935, gave an interview to the press on the Indo-British Trade Agreement. In the course of this, he said: "As soon as the Joint Select Committee's report was out, it was obvious that there was going to be a general setback in India's position politically as well as economically. It was not long before this expectation was fulfilled in the advent of the Indo-British Trade "Agreement." The unfavourable impression, which this "Agreement" has created all round, has not improved the atmosphere and I am sorry to say that it will not improve the relationship between Indians and Englishmen. Such relationship will continue to exist in business matters for a long time, whatever the nature of the political changes contemplated may be, and anything, that disturbs it, is equally a disservice to England and to India.

MISUSE OF LANGUAGE.

Mr. Subedar, further, felt that Indian public opinion had been looking for signs when the United Kingdom, in her dealings and in the speeches of her outstanding men, would show more a spirit of reciprocal interchange of trade than a spirit of grab based on the regard of conquest. The theory that India is a conquered country, has already been challenged and in practical issues what Indians would like to see, is a self-respecting mutuality between the two countries instead of a demand for privileges of the conqueror. In a world, in which economic pacts and agreements are the order of the day, Mr. Subedar is not opposed to a trade agreement between England and India as such, but to call that thing an "agreement," which has been imposed from the top by the British Cabinet on its subject [illegible] branch of the Government is to misuse language. No prior discussions took place with the Indian commercial community, whose declared views have been ignored in the formation of this pact.

EXIT FISCAL AUTONOMY.

The perpetual complaint of informed Indian opinion in the last thirty years has been that, political power has been used by England for the economic exploitation of this country and to impose disabilities on Indian nationals wherever possible. Such allegation may have been exaggerated, but it has not been without a foundation. Statesmanship lies in removing this suspicion by a generous gesture in the economic field. Instead, we have in this pact the annihilation of the fiscal autonomy convention. In the Joint Select Committee's report it was whittled down by reservation of powers of safeguards. In the pact it is specifically provided that "differential duties in favour of the United Kingdom shall be imposed and shall not be altered to the detriment of United Kingdom goods;" that British interests will be entitled to representation before the Indian Tariff Board and that the British Cabinet will have a right "to cause an enquiry to be made as to the appropriateness of the existing duties." These concessions cut right across any economic planning, which the Government of India, as they are, might make in response to Indian public opinion. There is no known model either in the relationship of different countries, or even in the relationship of the United Kingdom and any of the Dominions, for a similar provision. Even Colonies like Ceylon have objected to pro-British arrangements, which are being forced on India in this manner.

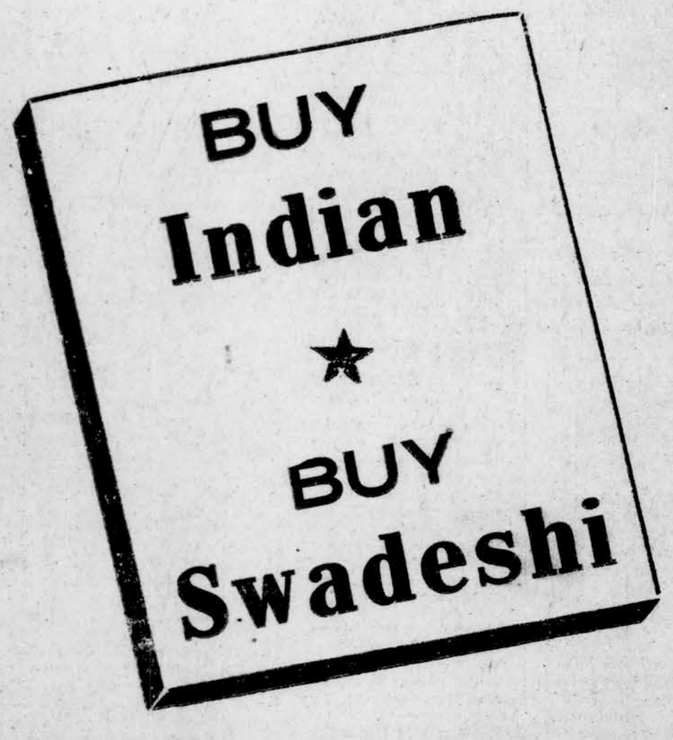
MOCK RECIPROCITY.

If this is a sample of "recipro-

(Continued on page 5).

UNEMPLOYMENT and SWADESHI

THE Director of Industries and Commerce, Mysore State, in the course of an address on the International Co-operators' Day, stated as follows:—



"Every pie you spend on a Foreign Article, however cheap it may be, drives another nail on the Coffin of Unemployment for you, and every pie you spend on an Indian Article takes you one step nearer the open door of employment."

Thus, it becomes the duty of every true patriot to buy Indian now and always.

The Director further stated

"India will begin to prosper, and Indian Industry will begin to flourish from the day that every Indian realizes that he has economic duties and obligations for living in India and not merely privileges and rights."

THE Government Soap Factory, Bangalore has been manufacturing a number of exquisite toilet articles, starting from the famous MYSORE SANDAL SOAP right on to a number of others. The Factory has been able to give employment to more and more people every year and we can continue this progress only if, what is now a creed,—"Buy Indian"—becomes an article of faith.

GOVERNMENT SOAP FACTORY, Bangalore.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

A Call To Indian Athletes To Organise

(By J. C. MAITRA).

Athletics

INDIA TO PARTICIPATE IN 1936 OLYMPIC GAMES

The Executive Committee of the Indian Olympic Association met recently at Delhi and decided that India should participate in athletics, wrestling, gymnastics, swimming and water polo, in the 1936 Olympic Games. They estimated that the cost of sending representatives of requisite standard would be about Rs. 45,000, and resolved to issue an appeal for funds to meet the expenses. As

Garcem, who dead-heated with Shaphir in the chief event.

far as the latter question goes, I hope there will not be much difficulty.

HOW TO PRODUCE "THE REQUISITE SCANDAL"?

The most vital point which should engage the earnest attention of all those who are interested in athletics and of the athletes themselves, is how to produce the "requisite standard". It is an admitted fact that our athletes stand on a much lower level than that of the most of the advanced countries of the world. To say that we have not the necessary material or the right stuff, would be to dis-credit our enthusiasts without giving them proper facilities to prove their mettle.

WHAT THE WESTERN COUNTRIES DO?

In Western Countries, heaps of money are spent in the training and coaching of their athletes. There are athletic meets every now and then to test their progress. But in India, running tracks are a rare commodity and, therefore, proper training becomes a very difficult, if not an impossible, task. Coaching is almost an unknown thing, while athletic trials are held at irregular intervals.

THE PUNJAB FORGING AHEAD

The Punjab, under the influence and direction of Mr. G. D. Sondhi, are making great headway in these directions. The U.P. and Bengal have also taken the matter in hand with some zest. But Bombay is still in a comparatively somnolent state as compared with the rest of the country. I am glad that a band of young athletes, under the banner of the Bombay Amateur Athletic Club, are organising an open athletic meeting next month. I hope their efforts will meet with unqualified success.

NEED FOR AN ORGANISED EFFORT IN BOMBAY

But that will not carry us far. It is necessary, or rather imperative, that all those who are interested in the welfare of athletics in the presidency or at least in the City should put their heads together and devise ways and means for putting the athletics in an organised footing. In order to attain the highest level of perfection, every part of India must make organised efforts to remove all the disabilities from which an athlete suffers at present.

A WOMEN'S SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIP

The next Olympic Games will be held in February 1936 at Gwalior. If that City cannot manage it, then the athletics, basket ball and wrestling will be held at Lahore and the swimming at Calcutta. It is noteworthy that the Committee decided to encourage a women's swimming championship at the next Olympic Games. I wonder how the women of Bombay will respond to the call. If they wish to outdo their sisters in other parts of the country, they must bestir themselves from now.

A JOINT MAGAZINE FOR ATHLETICS AND HOCKEY

I like the idea of a joint magazine for athletics and hockey, which the Indian Olympic Association propose to start in conjunction with the Indian Hockey Federation, of course, if the latter agree. I do not see any difficulty in the way of the Federation in this respect. There is a great need for sporting journals in this country, not only for the purpose of popularising sport but for educating the public to the real science and true spirit of the games. The lack of these accounts a good deal for our backwardness.

Tennis

AN INDIAN TENNIS TEAM FOR EUROPE

Mr. L. Brooke Edwards, the Secretary of the All-India Lawn Tennis Association, is reported to have said at Madras that the Association proposes to send an Indian Tennis team of four or six selected players to tour Europe next year, to play a series of matches. I cordially welcome the announcement, as I entirely agree with the view that the tour will help the players to improve their play considerably. I only wish that the selection will be from among Indian-born players, especially from the younger ranks.

It is said that the captation fee charged from every contestant in a tournament and the affiliation fees from clubs, will go to meet the expenses of the tour. But that would not cover them all. The Viceroy has come forward with a donation of Rs. 1,000 and has promised to support the appeal for funds. I fail to understand why the A I L T A wish to go out with the beggar's bowl in hand when they can easily raise the necessary funds by taxing the profits of the affiliated tournaments to a reasonable extent. I suggested this course some time ago. I wonder why the A I L T A fight shy of this method.

Hussun at Iraq, winner of Div. II of the Pali Hill Plate.

GREAT SOCIAL & GEN. ASSURANCE LTD.

At the meeting of the Directors of the Great Social Life and General Assurance Ltd., the following report was adopted.

During the period under Report, 1784 Proposals for Assurance amounting to Rs. 11,09,187-10-0 were received out of which 915 Proposals resulted into policies assuring the sum of Rs. 5,67,854-11 for which Rs. 38,261-5-9 have been received as premium. The rest of the proposals stand either rejected or are pending completion.

ORGANISATION

As the Company is still in its infancy it is necessary to spend a substantial amount for organisation and we are glad to note that the Managing Agents are paying special attention to this work of organisation and are trying to popularise the Company in unrepresented areas.

The Managing Agents have forgone voluntarily their salary and commission in order to strengthen the position of the Company.

BOMBAY CITY AMBULANCE CORPS

The Bombay City Ambulance Corps held its annual general parade on Monday evening at the Vanita Vishram Garden, Sandhurst Road.

Mr. K. M. Munshi inspected the volunteers of the Corps and took the salute.

The skill of the ambulance in First-aid was exhibited by staging a fake fight and tending the wounded.

The volunteer corps consists of a girl's section also.

Later prizes were distributed among the volunteers and the function terminated.

The adjourned meeting of the Conference of the Ministers of Indian States to consider the J.P.C. Report will be held in New Delhi on January 17.

The next session of the Indian Philosophical Congress, it is understood, will be held in Calcutta in December next. The Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University has extended an invitation to the Congress to that effect.

Mr. B. Malcolm of the B. E. S.T. who came out first in the fifteen miles cycle race held in Bombay on Sunday.

Entries For Saturday's Races

Eleven Competitors In Newbury Plate Of 1-1/4 Miles

The following are the entries for the 13th Day of the Bombay Winter Meeting to be held on Saturday:—

THE NEWBURY PLATE. Distance —1¼ miles.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 2,500; third, Rs. 1,500. A handicap for Horses in Classes I and II.

Messrs A C Ardeshir and P D Bolton's Castleton.

Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's Glenalmond.

Mrs M C Watchorn and Mr J J Murphy's Bonne Tete.

H E The Viceroy's Complet.

H H Maharaja of Kashmir's Camping.

Messrs L S Lalvani and K S Malkani's Galumph.

Mr Eve's Carnelian.

H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Criss Cross and Grand Wazir.

Mr Gem's Buland.

H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's On Time.

THE YARMOUTH PLATE. Distance—1 Mile.

Winner, Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Classes II and II.

H H Maharaja of Idar's Seaton Ross.

Mr J A Wadia's Picaro.

Messrs A C Ardeshir and P D Bolton's Heremia.

Mr Shantidas Askuran's Dopatta.

Messrs A H Johnstone and J Reynold's Cargan.

Mr P B Avasia's Sabrino and Glen Gowan.

H H Maharaja of Kashmir's Balyinch and Heyday.

Mess E D Pandole and M Dhalla's Kirkibost.

Mr E D Pandole's Naidor.

Mr N Begmanomed's Follow Me and Chivalresque.

Mr Kelso's Moti Koh.

Lt-Col Zorawar Singh and Raja Dhanrajgir's Zorawar.

Mr. Eve's Knockdon, Misty Dawn and Hollywood Nights.

Mr R J Duggan's Cyoo.

H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Powder Boy.

Mr. Roman's Turlogh.

Mr. Gem's Achieve.

Mr C Temoohji's Sky Hawk.

Mr A M Khairaz's Francolin.

H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's Douceuse and Abundance.

Mr E S Godfrey's Monreale.

THE KHANDALA PLATE. Distance —1 1/4 Miles.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W A reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1933, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr Rashid Swedani's Orphelia.

Mr J A Wadia's Havana.

Mr P Jehangir's Kurdi.

Mr M Nusserwanjee's Maneck.

Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's Jahan Ara.

Mr Hoosein Alwan's Forat.

Mr Sayad Jawad's Barkhat.

Mr Diamond's Glory.

Lt-Col. Zorawars'ngh and Raja Dhanrajgir's Alharith.

Mr Moosa M Hoosein's Khalid.

Mr N G Ladhabhoy's Sa'ada II.

Mr A R Obaid's Rolls Royce.

Mr F A Banaji's Ferdinand.

Mr Gem's Nassirwan.

Mr Mahmood Jaboori's German.

Mr Rodhan bin Mahomed's Huba'jan Beg.

THE DELHI PLATE. Distance—1 Mile 1 Furlong.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr A H Ahmedbhoy's Kanda.

Mr M Dhalla's Aslan Beg.

Mr Y R Sarsam's Defender.

Mr D D Ghista's Bulbul Hazar.

Messrs Ahmed Haji Khattap and Mustabha Muhamad's Sonia.

Mr A C Ardeshir's Buck.

Mr H Ahmed's Quarry.

Mr H M Mahomed's Vita.

Mr. Eve's Anchor.

H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Ace of Hearts.

Mr Gem's Farat Prince.

Mr A Lookmanji's Breach.

Mr F B Burjorjee's Zoolum.

Mr Khodavar Rustom's Hazima.

Haji Rajmahomed Wazir's Muhaisin.

Mr Arnold's Mumrih.

Mr A M Khairaz's The Viceroy and Shimlar.

Mr M C Patel's Happy King and Kabala.

H H Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Kutub and Virkumar.

Mr L S Lalvani's Gunboat Jack.

THE CONSOLATION HANDICAP Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV which have not won a race after 31st March, 1934, and all Indian Horses in Class IV.

H H Maharaja Jamsaheb of Nawanagar's Irish Shadow.

H H Maharaja of Idar's Gift Horse.

Mr J A Wadia's Cheer Up.

Mr Shantidas Askuran's Soledia and Generous.

Mrs R H Tucker's Perrier.

Mr E F Nelson's Strength.

H H Maharaja of Kashmir's Truro, Honeysuckle and Columbian.

Mr S B Todiwalla's Forecat.

Mr B M Gooldas's Mananna.

Mr. Moosa J Mahomed's Hooray.

Mr K S Malkani's Daftrum.

Mr L S Lalvani's Babar Bhan.

Mr G Mcdigott's (late Querrinville) Lady Elsa.

Mr Oosman Chotani's Blush Rose.

Mr. Eve's Quick Image, Bedsocks, Sanguine and Czardas.

H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Rose-Water.

Mr Darbari Lal's Over.

Mrs John Yorke's Greek Jack.

H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's Carioca.

Mr E S Godfrey's Clairette.

THE LANSDOWNE PLATE. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

H H Maharaja of Idar's Seaton Ross.

Mr J A Wadia's Picaro.

Mr Shantidas Askuran's Ashvaraj.

Mrs D P Jostone's Rhodopis.

H H Maharaja of Kashmir's Heyday and Garter Princess.

Mr W Evans's Bismarck II.

Mrs J E Malone's Lord Wensleydale.

Mr Kelso's Fairford.

Mr K S Malkani's Rooz.

Mr A Hoyt's Jackmore.

Mr Sultan M Chinoy's Talk.

Mr Eve's Eve, Grecian, Provence Rose, and Crack of Dawn.

H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Billy Button.

Mr Gem's Grecian Orb.

H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's Sweetie, Mr. Pip and Bold Bandit.

Mr E S Godfrey's Tetralight.

N. B.—The Maiden Plate having been declared void the following Race has been substituted for this Day.

THE MALAD PLATE. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250.

For Arabs, maidens at the time of landing landed on or after 1st July 1934, direct from the Country of foaling and that have not won since landing. W A (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply).

Entry to close at 10 a.m. tomorrow, Tuesday, 15th January, 1935.

LINKING JUNAGADH WITH UNA

Nawab Performs Opening Ceremony Of Prachi Road-Una Branch Railway Line

(From Our Correspondent.)

H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Junagadh performed the auspicious opening ceremony of Prachi Road-Una Branch Line of the Junagadh State Railway at 10-20 a.m. at Una, on Thursday last.

A special 'Shamiana' was erected for the function and it was tastefully decorated with flags, flowers and buntings.

Una is a place of importance from points of history and religion. The remarkable Jain Shrine of Ajar, and the Hindu place of pilgrimage, known by the name of Shri Tulshi-Shyam are situated in this district. This Tulsi Shyam is noted for its hot springs and the famous mausoleum of Pir Hazrat Shah Saheb and moving minarets are in the hearts of the towns of Una and Delwada respectively. From business points of views it is a fertile district. Junagadh being at a distance of about 120 miles and hitherto cut away from railway connection it was naturally very inconvenient for traders to run their trade for want of transport facilities.

Nawab's Arrival.

The Nawab Saheb accompanied by his Military Secretary Col. Sardarsinhji, Superintendent of Police Mr. Chheishanker J. Dave, and a retinue of about 50 left Keshod at 3 a.m. The Dewan Sir Patrick Cadell, Railway Manager Mr. Rose and Deputy Manager Mr. H. Copley joined His Highness' Special train at Jamvala Station about 25 miles from Una. Here the Nawab Saheb, alighting from his Saloon performed the formal ceremony of signalling. The Station platform was decorated and there was a great rush of people to greet their Ruler. His Highness was accorded a rousing reception 'enroute' and at the Una Station, where fog-signals announced the arrival of the train. The State Band and Police and Military were in attendance.

Only a minute or two before His Highness' arrival in the Shamiyana, His Excellency the Governor of Diu (Portuguese territory) entered the Shamiyana with his Military Secretary and State Revenue Commissioner Mr. Sequeira and was accorded a fitting reception. Soon after His Excellency having taken his seat His Highness accompanied by Sir Patrick Cadell, our popular Dewan and the Military Secretary Col. Sardarsinhji and Mr. Dave entered the Shamiyana. His Highness and the Dewan were received by Mr. Ross and other officers of the Railway staff.

Mr. Rose's Acknowledgment.

After His Highness had taken his seat on a gold throne on a raised platform, Mr. G. W. N. Rose, Railway Manager, after presenting Mr. F. E. Dias, Construction Engineer and some contractors to His Highness, delivered a short but instructive speech in the course of which he said that this line could not have come out so quickly had Sir Patrick's timely help and support not been secured.

Nawab Opens Platform.

His Highness was then led by Mr Rose to the station platform, where he performed the ceremony of severing the ribbon (with a silver knife) tied at the entrance of the station waiting room while the State National Anthem was played by the Band and Police and Military gave salutes.

The villagers from neighbouring villages and citizens of Una were then allowed to come freely to greet their ruler. His Highness was copiously garlanded for nearly half an hour.

Garden Party To Dewan.

A garden party was given, in honour of Sir Patrick and Lady Cadell at the famous Moti Bagh at Junagadh on Friday at 4-30 p.m. Many ladies and gentlemen took part in the gathering.

GRIEVOUS HURT TO PUBLIC SERVANT

Mr. Justice Divatia at the High Court Sessions sentenced one Chaman Mahmad to six months' rigorous imprisonment on the jury unanimously finding him guilty of causing grievous hurt to a public servant.

The accused is the owner of a bakery shop on Clare Road. On 7th December last, he had assaulted Dharma Sonu, a Municipal sweeper, on a quarrel arising from the accused's instructions to the latter to sweep the portion in front of his bakery.

DRAW FOR ENGLISH CUP FOURTH ROUND

LONDON, Jan. 14.

The following is the draw for the English Cup, fourth round, to be played on Jan. 26.

Bradford City Vs. West Ham or Stockport.

Leicester Vs. Arsenal.

Middlesbrough or Blackburn Vs. Liverpool.

Norwich Vs. Leeds.

Burnley Vs. Chelsea or Luton.

Notts Forest Vs. Manchester United.

Southampton Vs. Birmingham.

Tottenham Vs. Newcastle.

Portsmouth or Huddersfield Vs. Bristol City or Bury.

Swindon Vs. Preston or Barnsley.

Derby Vs. Swansea.

Plymouth Vs. Bolton.

Sunderland Vs. Everton.

Wolverhampton Vs. Sheffield Wednesday.

Aldershot or Reading Vs. Millwall.

West Bromwich Vs. Sheffield United.—Reuter's Special.

Abhyankar Day was observed at Nagpur yesterday when the citizens assembled at Itwari and paid their last respects to the ashes of the late Mr. Abhyankar.

B. Malcolm (left) S. J. Shroff A. K. Bastani and I. K. Jimmie who were the first four home in the 15 mile Cycle Race on Sunday.

WHEN YOUR HEAD IS STUFFED UP

Mistol clears your head

ANY TEETH

ANY BRUSH but the PASTE MUST BE Alembic TOOTH PASTE

It removes and prevents the formation of tartar and polishes the teeth to a brilliant pearly whiteness. Its antiseptic and astringent properties neutralise harmful mouth acids, strengthen the gums and prevent Pyorrhoea, Dental Cavities and all diseases of the teeth and gums.

ASK FOR THIS FREE GIFT

Purchase two tubes of this super dentifrice today and you will receive free an elegant specially designed Swan Pencil.

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ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY. BARODA.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Sud 11, 1991
Muslim: Shavaal 9, 1353
Parsi: Amardad 11, 1304

Third M. B. B. S. Examination Results, University Building, 2 p.m.

Lecture by Capt. C. M. Flanders, Superintendent of Municipal Markets, on "How the city gets its food", Nagpada Neighbourhood House, 5-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, January 16.

Municipal Standing Committee, 2-40 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Annual General Meeting League of Mercy at Bishops Lodge, Malabar Hill, at 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, January 17.

University of Bombay: Wilson Philological Lecture, South Wing, 5-45 p.m.

FRIDAY, January 18.

University of Bombay: Wilson Philological Lecture, South Wing, 5-45 p.m.

GERMAN SOCIETY

An ordinary meeting of the German Society will be held on Wednesday, 16th instant at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Ram Mohan English School, Girgaum Back Road. A lecture will be delivered on German literature. Dr. V. R. Sanzgiri will preside.

THE K. B. MARZBAN MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

The unveiling of the bust of the late Mr. Kaikobad Marzban will take place on Sunday, the 20th Jan. 1935 at 10 a.m. at the Capitol Theatre. Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia will preside.

VOLLEY BALL TOURNAMENT

The Annual Volley Ball tournament for the Gole Cup will commence from Thursday the 24th instant. Entries close on the 18th and the fixtures will be drawn on the 19th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Particulars can be had from the Director, Mustan Shah Bangh Municipal Playground, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

K. R. CAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE

Under the auspices of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Mr. Sohrab Jamshedji Bulsara, M.A., will deliver the following 5 lectures at the Institute premises, Sukhadvala Building, 172, Hornby Road, Fort, on 'The Teachings of The Later Avesta' How far They interpret Zarathustra's Holy Message:—

1. Wednesday, 16-1-1935: "The Glory of Zarathustra's Holy Teachings as preached by Himself and His Successors. "The Divine Splendour of Creation and Its Help in the Attainment of the Human Goal of Spiritual Excellence and Bliss." 2. Friday, 18-1-1935: "God in the Avesta: the Philosophic aspect: "The Glory of the Divine Manifestation and Its Work in Nature." 3. Wednesday, 23-1-1935: "God in the Avesta: the Philosophic Aspect (continued): "The Divine Manifestation in the Grand and Glorious Progress of the Universe." 4. Friday, 25-1-1935: "Man in the Avesta: Its Treatment of Spiritual Ontology: "The Heavenly Nature of the Human Manifestation." 5. Wednesday, 30-1-1935: "The Soul's Brilliant and Happy Future, "The Subjugation of Evil and the Life of ever increasing Bliss."

The lectures are open to the public and will commence at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.).

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

PATHE—"Now and Forever" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Danny Boy" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"What Every Woman Knows" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan". Daily at 6-14 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Nav Bharat" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Indira", M. A. Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Samaj-Ki-Bhul" Time as usual.
WEST END—"The Tyrant" Time as usual.
WELLINGTON—"Lilies of the Field" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Shah Baheram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-15 p.m.
PALACE—"George White's Scandals" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Prince of Arcadia" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Sultana" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Little Friend" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon Time signal. Selection of Indian music. 1 p.m. Available market rates. European Lunch Time music. Selections from Parlaphone, Odeon Songs, Instrumental Solos and Orchestral Selections. 2 p.m. Close down. 5-30 p.m. Relay of music from Capitol Cinema 6-30 p.m. European programme. Book Talk. By the Bookman. 6-45 p.m. Dance music. The B B C Dance Orchestra. Directed by Henry Hall. (Columbia). 8 p.m. Empire relay. 9 p.m. Time signal. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9-10 p.m. Indian Programme. News in Hindi. 9-30 p.m Light music Lovji Lavangia. Accompanied by Abdul Majid Khan—Sarangi 10-30 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. The B B C Dance Orchestra. 8-30 p.m. The Torquay Municipal Orchestra. Relayed from the Pavilion, Torquay 9-15 p.m. Talk: "Living Dangerously." "Assaults on Everest." Mr. Hugh Huttledge. 9-30 Evensong relayed from York Minster. 10-15 p.m. The News 10-30 p.m. Light Classical Concert. 10-45 p.m. Dance music 11-15 p.m. Close down.

STEAMER MOVEMENT

The O S K steamer 'Shinnoh Maru' left Singapore on January 11 and is due to arrive in Bombay on 23rd instant via Penang and Colombo.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Straits Settlements and China via Negapatam will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 17th instant.

SOCIALIST PARTY ELECTION MEETING

A public meeting of the residents of 'E' Ward will be held at Ganesh Maidan, Lal Baug on Wednesday 16th instant at 6-30 p.m. to support the Congress Socialist Party candidates. Sjt Jinabhai P. Joshi will preside and Sjt Purshotam Trikamdas and J. C Maitra, Jairakash Narayan and Y. Maherally and others will address the meeting.

THEIR SACRED DUTY

Appeal For Kanara Peasants' Fund

The General Secretary, All Karnatak Association in the course of an appeal says:—

The Working Committee of the All Karnatak Association (Akhila Karnatak Sangha) appeals to all brothers and sisters from Karnatak to consider it their sacred duty to help the Kanara peasants by contributing their mite to the fund that is at present being raised in this City for the sufferers.

Contributions may be sent to the secretaries of the Fund or to the office of the Association, 91-101 Cowasji Patel Street, Fort.

SMTI. SARANAYAKI IN BOMBAY

A Talented Songstress

Under the auspices of the South Indian Association, Srimati Saranayaki and party gave a concert on Sunday. The hall was not only packed but many had to stand out and listen for want of accommodation. Srimati Saranayaki is one of the few scholarly songstresses in South India. She has taken pains to study the art from old masters, and displays her scholarship at every stage. Her rendering of ragas and 'Kirtans' in Kamboji, Sankarabaran, and Bhairavi recalled some of the best strokes of Chammangudi and Maharajapuram.

Quite in contrast to the other women artistes, Srimati Saranayaki specialises in the mechanics of music. Though this method has the approval of Pandits it is better that at least women artistes stick to "Sangeet" and leave "Sangatis" to vocal gymnasts. Srimati Sarayanaki's outstanding merit is her frontal attack on what are considered to be preserves of men artistes; and in this she has admirably succeeded. And her songs carry a classic cut and academic finish.

The success of the concert is also due to good accompaniments. The player on the mridanga displayed a wonderful variety of strokes and showed his mastery. The violinist Mr. Krishnamoorthy Iyer of Kumbakonam is a rising man and a few of his touches in Kamboji were reminiscent of the late Govindaswami.

SUB-INSPECTOR DE COSTA'S APPEAL

Admitted By High Court

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia at the High Court on Monday an application was made for admission of appeal on behalf of Sub-inspector Lawrence D'Costa who was sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300, in default three months more, on the charge of receiving illegal gratification.

Mr. C. H. Carden Noad with Mr. Philip Godinho and Mr. V N. Chhatrapati appeared for the petitioner.

The petitioner was a sub-Inspector of Police attached to the Bombay Vigilance Department.

The case against him arises from a previous case against Miss Elizabeth Gilbert, proprietress of Electric Therapeutic Institute at Nanabhai Lane, on a charge under the Prevention of Prostitution Act. When Miss Gilbert was in the police lock-up, the petitioner, it was alleged, agreed to weaken the case against her on receiving Rs. 30 from her. Subsequently the case against her was withdrawn for want of sufficient evidence.

Among the grounds of appeal it was pointed out that Miss Gilbert who is alleged to have paid the money to the petitioner was in the position of an accomplice and therefore, her uncorroborated evidence could not justify the conviction.

It was further contended that the magistrate's appreciation of evidence was entirely one-sided and overlooked many points in favour of the petitioner. The conviction was vitiated by the erroneous view taken by the magistrate in regard to the value to be attached to the evidence of an accomplice.

Their lordships admitted the appeal.

The petitioner was released on bail by the High Court some time ago.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

Sir Ernest Pooley and Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Watermann lunched at Government House on Monday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne dined with Sir Currimbhoy and Lady Ebrahim at 'Belvedere' Warden Road on Monday.

Radio, Greatest Invention Of Science

EXHIBITION AT C. J. HALL

Khan Bahadur Cooper On Important Role Of Broadcasting

A large number of radio fans flocked to the Radio Exhibition at the C. J. Hall to witness the remarkable progress radio had made and the latest inventions and improvements which would bring radio within the reach of the rich and the poor, the townsman and the rural folk.

The Exhibition, first of its kind in this country, had attracted as many as 12 firms in the city dealing in radio accessories and the "show".

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, Revenue and Finance Member to the Government of Bombay declared the Exhibition open.

Mr. C. B. Sethna, President of the Radio Exhibition Committee, in requesting Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper to declare the Exhibition open said:—

This Radio Show could not be compared with the shows held in England and on the continent, but it is a beginning, and it will not be futile to hope that in years to come this City will be able to organize a show of the same standard as other countries of the world.

A HAPPY SIGN.

With all its vicissitudes, the radio trade in India has much improved, and this exhibition is the outcome of not only the general upturn in the radio business, but the fact that the general public have just started taking a greater interest in radio itself. This is really a happy sign.

It is fervently hoped, that the Government will take keener interest in utilizing the great power of radio not only for the purpose of mass education but for the development of that knowledge and understanding which is of much value to civilization.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Cooper, in declaring the Exhibition open observed:—

"Of all the modern inventions science has given birth to, nothing is more wonderful than the science of wireless through radio. It is the youngest of all inventions and yet it has appealed more than any other science to popular mind during the last few years.

RAPID PROGRESS.

"This will be the first occasion on which the general public will have an opportunity of seeing all that modern radio technique and ingenuity have to offer, assembled in one building. Progress is rapid in these days and every year brings along with it improvements in radio sets. If we add to this the fact that every year produces new enthusiasts it would appear that an annual radio show would almost become essential to keep the public abreast of development. Such exhibitions have become important features in England, America and the Continent and have proved quite successful where industry and education are concerned.

IMPORTANCE OF BROADCASTING.

Government are taking more and more interest in radio broadcasting. Broadcasting is bound to assume greater and greater importance and I will not be surprised if it becomes necessary for Government to form a new department of broadcasting so that the broadcasting development may be pursued with a definite and well-considered policy. It must, however, be realised that the development of stations depends on additional revenue they secure and it is essential that they should supply entertainment programmes with a popular appeal strong enough to induce people to buy receiving sets and to pay for the requisite licenses.

HELP TO AGRICULTURISTS.

"Broadcasting can play a useful part in promoting the lot of the agriculturists in India. 85 per cent. of the population in India are agriculturists. They live in villages and as a class they are poor and illiterate. Broadcasting can give timely warnings about excessive or scanty rains, weather conditions, frosts, locusts and other pests and useful hints on improved methods of cultivation, marketing and prices. Broadcasting can therefore be of very great use to increase the wealth and welfare of the agriculturist which means the wealth and welfare of the country as a whole.

"I hope that such exhibitions will grow in their popularity and other provinces will copy the example of Bombay.

He then declared the Exhibition open.

SOAP TRADE MARK DISPUTE

Tatas' Claim Admitted

An interesting case in which the Tata Oil Mills charged Messrs Jeth Kurpal and Company with manufacturing soaps in cubes which were similar to the ones manufactured by the Tata Oil Mills and for infringement of the Trade Mark, was compounded out of Court recently. The case was to have come up for hearing before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala Presidency Magistrate, Third Court.

In their application for a warrant the complainants stated that for the last few years they had been manufacturing soaps of vegetable oil and since 1929 were using a registered Trade Mark, which consisted of "501" and "Tomco" which were printed on the soaps. The complainants contended that these Trade Marks were associated with the soaps manufactured by them in the public mind.

They further alleged that recently similar soaps with Trade Marks which resembled theirs were being sold in Bombay and outside. The figures that were printed on the cubes were "105" and "Manek". The complainants submitted that this was an imitation caculated to device the public. The complainants also stated that they had written to the defendants before coming to Court asking them to give an undertaking not to manufacture similar soaps and to express regret for what they had done.

They had received a reply in which the defendants had stated that they had not infringed the Trade Mark and hence the application for warrant.

The Magistrate issued a search warrant on November 28 and the premises of Messrs Jeth Kurpal and Co. at Bhuleswar was searched and the soap cases and dies were taken charge of.

A day before the case was to be taken up for hearing an understanding was arrived at between Counsel on both sides.

Messrs. Jeth Kurpal and Co. gave an undertaking not to infringe the Trade Mark rights of Messrs. Tata Oil Mills. They admitted the exclusive right of the Tata Company to use the Trade Marks "501" and Tomco" and gave an undertaking not to infringe or counterfeit the Tata Oil Mills' Trade Marks. The undertaking was produced before the Magistrate on the day of hearing.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

All Karnatak Association

The General Secrtary All-Karnatak Association writes:

"In connection with the notes from your correspondent published in your to-day's issue, I have to draw your attention to the existence of this "All-Karnatak Association (Akhila Karnataka Sangha)."

This Association was started with the main object of uniting the various communal as well as non-communal Associations of Karnatakis under the central organisation.

Further with the above stated objects in view, the organisers of this Association invited all those who were in favour of starting such an organisation and appealed to them to help them in this task Since the response was very poor a Central Organising Committee, consisting of eleven members, were formed with powers to co-opt. Efforts are being made by this Committee to bring the various warring elements of the Karnatak Provinces within this Organisation."

It is to be hoped that Karnatakis in Bombay will join this Association if it is as its General Secretary says a truly central organisation capable of co-ordinating all public activities of the Karnatakis.

The Tea We Drink

The public will learn with great relief that there is no truth in the rumour that tea sold in the city is adulterated. It was stated that cheap tea was sold in the city which was adulterated with saw dust, charcoal powder and what not. The Municipal Commissioner took up this matter and instructed the Health Department to take samples of tea sold in the city and submit a report to him after analysing the same in the Municipal laboratory. Accordingly, the Health Officer obtained 323 samples of tea from different dealers and examined them in the municipal laboratory with the result that out of 323 samples only one was found to be not genuine. It is evident from this that the tea sold in the market is not adulterated. The question, however, is (1) whether tea served in some Bombay hotels and restaurants at an anna per cup is genuine or adulterated and (2) whether excessive tea drinking is injurious from medical point of view. some doctors in the city are of opinion that tea drinking habit is responsible for a number of ailments.

SCOUTING CULTIVATES BROAD OUTLOOK

Bombay Minister At Suburban Rally

(From Our Correspondent).

BANDRA, Monday.

The first annual rally of the Bombay Suburban Boy Scouts Local Association was held yesterday evening, in the St. Andrew's High School grounds, Khan Bahadur D B. Cooper, Finance Member of the Government of Bombay, presiding, remarked: "Scouting cultivates in boys, when they are most impressionable, a broad outlook and a spirit of understanding which are the essentials of true citizenship. The Scout camp and other Scouting activities help to mould the character of the boys who are the citizens of to-morrow; it is a liberal education in itself inasmuch as it trains the boys to live and learn together, like brothers of one family."

The programme was packed with amusing scout games and splendid displays by the Cubs and Scouts of the eleven troops that attended the rally. The standard displayed is really remarkable considering that this is the first rally of the Suburban Association, and many of the Troops have just been formed.

The Shield was awarded to the 2nd Bombay Suburban Troop (St. Andrew's High School, Bandra).

The Cub Packs contributed some interesting items; and the Cup, presented by Mrs. Talati, was awarded to the 11th Bombay Suburban Troop (V. P. H. Orphanage, Vile-Parle) who well deserved the praise and applause they drew for the Sherkhan Death display, and the Tabaqui Dance.

Mr. Tyrrell, who is mainly responsible for the progress of Scouting in the Suburbs, then made a short speech in which he appealed to parents and School authorities to promote Scouting and adopt the scout way.

Mr. H R. Michael, the President of the Suburban Association thanked Khan Bahadur Cooper for presiding at the rally.

SUBEDAR ELECTED PRESIDENT OF MERCHANTS' CHAMBER

(Continued from page 3.)

city," which is referred to in the Joint Select Committee's report, it would appear that the economic discontent in India has been justified and cannot possibly abate. What India gives, cuts right across her status, apart from inflicting material sacrifice on her. What England gives in return is "consideration of the steps that might be taken to develop the import from India of raw and semi-manufactured materials, wherever India gives benefit to the United Kingdom of differential duties on the re-importation in India as manufactured goods." This is a vague promise of no material use at the moment and very doubtful of realisation within the short duration of this pact.

On the specific provisions, which refer to the textile and steel trade, Mr. Subedar said that "prima facie" the advantage to India was less than the advantage, which Britain would get out of India. Whether the scheme of protection, as it has been sanctioned by the Legislature in respect of these industries, would not be partly defeated by this measure, it is for the leading interests themselves to say and the public is awaiting a pronouncement on this subject. If these interests give their acquiescence to the new agreement and are too weak to protest, they should not expect others to take up cudgels on their behalf.

Kill Kidney Trouble Quick

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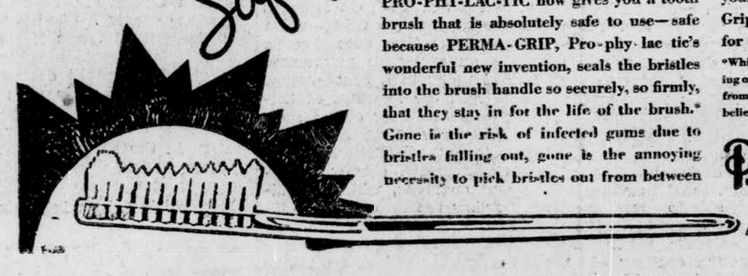
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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1935

MODY'S FORLORN HOPE

The outburst of Mr. H.P. Mody in defence of the indefensible Trade Treaty is thoroughly characteristic of the man who took such a leading part in the formulation of the Mody-Lees Pact, which delivered the Indian cotton mill industry to the tender mercies of Lancashire. But even this champion-leader of a forlorn hope is unable to deny that the methods adopted by the Governments concerned, in getting such an obligation foisted upon India, —while India is still in the leading strings of our masters in Whitehall,—are open to criticism. Not even Mr. Mody can conceal the glaring contrast between the deference and solicitude shown to the commercial interests concerned in Britain by His Majesty's Government, and that displayed by their servants and subordinates in this country towards the corresponding interests of India. The parallel with Japan is aptly pointed by Mr. Mody, for it naturally rankles in his heart. He has, it seems, not forgiven the differential treatment accorded by the country to his precious Pact with Lancashire, in contrast with that shown to a similar trade agreement with Japan. While the Indian Government had no hesitation in consulting Indian interests,—even if the consultees were carefully chosen to their own liking,—while negotiating with Japan, they have not, even Mr. Mody admits, shown the least consideration to Indian sentiment and representation in the present case.

Whom Did They Consult?

In the face of these his own admissions, one cannot understand how he could declare that this preposterous Treaty "must surely be regarded as a recognition of India's status as a high contracting party (?), that the British Government should so publicly and unequivocally abandon methods which it pursued in the past, and should seek an understanding by negotiations conducted through channels recognized in the intercourse of modern governments." We are at a loss to say what precious pearls in this invaluable utterance need italicising, lest the pure milk of Mr. Mody's inimitable wisdom should be wasted upon the unfortunate, deluded and unreasoning Indian publicists. But with the utmost deference to him, we fail to see how the British Government could be said to have sought "an understanding by negotiation" in this particular instance! With whom did they negotiate, especially since Mr. Mody himself has told us that the Indian Government have failed to consult Indian interests even as voiced by such stalwarts as the Modies and Wadias and others of that honourable guild? How can even Mr. Mody, who, as representative of the Capitalist, is entitled to considerable license in making sweeping statements, say that these "negotiations" were conducted through channels recognized in the intercourse of modern Governments," in face of the studied disregard of Indian interests in this one-sided undertaking by the present Government of India who are unrepresentative and not responsible to the people? But Mr. Mody is of the privileged community. We must put up with his verbal inaccuracies and intellectual confusion, when he indulges in such wonderful pronouncement in support of an insupportable outrage. In his sophisticated and penetrating eye,

> "a careful analysis of the terms of the Agreement does not warrant the conclusion that national interests have been surrendered. According to my interpretation, Indian industries will continue to receive protection in the same measure, and on the same principles, as have prevailed during the last few years."

Mr. Mody may be unconsciously ironical in this sage observation about the measure and principles of protection granted to Indian industry; but we cannot afford to read more than he says even in his cryptic utterances. Our oracle is less reticent than oracles usually are; and Mr. Mody condescends to enlighten an admiring multitude by explaining the reasons for this amazing dictum. Because the Government of India have power to impose revenue duties,—Mr. Mody conveniently forgets the limiting words of the clauses permitting the Government of India to consider their revenue needs,—and because there is the Safeguarding of Industries Act, of 1933, he affirms that the country's interests have not been surrendered. It is, of course, not necessary for him to recall the conditions under which the Safeguarding of Industries Act could be put into motion. Nor is it for him to remember the very nature of revenue duties. They are frankly not intended to give protection to local industry. In fact, in proportion as any revenue duty is likely to afford unexpected protection to a local industry, the Britisher, entitled to differential treatment, and to investigation on demand, if any particular duty is inappropriate, could always insist upon a corresponding 'excise duty' on the local produce, so as to neutralise the adventitious protection unintentionally accorded by such a revenue tariff. Mr. Mody has been President of the Bombay Millowners' Association for too many years not to remember his own Association's fight in connection with the 'cotton excise duties,' and the rationale as well as the history of their imposition. But, perhaps, this ex-President of the Millowners' Association suffers from a lapse of memory in this instance. Or is it a convenient shutting of the eye at an inconvenient argument against his present position? If that be so, he must forgive those who may not be blessed with his faculty of convenient forgetfulness on inconvenient occasions, if they remember their country's history, and dread its repetition in the most deadly manner.

His Consolation!

Mr. Mody has been pleased to recognize that, apart from the central features,—whatever that may imply,—there are certain provisions which are calculated to lead to conflict between British and Indian interests. In a document manufactured by the mature wisdom and combined negotiations through the recognized channels of international intercourse, how such provisions should have slipped in is impossible to explain, except on the hypothesis that the negotiators had not the ubiquitous and all-pervading wisdom of the ex-President of the Bombay Millowners' Association to guide them. Deplorable as the omission to consult Mr. Mody may be, the fact remains, and Mr. Mody himself bears testimony to this sad fact, that Article 3-(3) requires that differential duties in favour of Britain, once granted, cannot be withdrawn; whereas, by another important clause in the same document, even during the currency of a term of protection granted to an Indian industry, that protection may be revised and even dropped, on representation by the British interests concerned. Mr. Mody does not look upon this as precisely a happy display of British sense of diplomacy; and so we need offer no other comment on this provision that has not found favour even in the eye of the faithful unto death. Mr. Mody having admitted that such a provision is bound to cause conflict, and that no case has been made out for its adoption,—we would humbly ask Mr. Mody, incidentally, if *any* case is made out for *any* provision in this document,—he draws the happy conclusion and lasting consolation that "these and other matters will require careful consideration when the agreement is laid before the Legislature for consideration." This is a bright, original, heartening thought of Mr. Mody. But will he tell his admirers and followers what precisely would be the function of the Legislature, and how really would it be able to modify a treaty already endorsed by the Government of India, without so much as even the courtesy of a formal consultation with even some of the tried and trusted champions of British Capitalist Imperialism in this country?

INDIAN WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

An Eves-Dropper's Impressions

The All-India Women's Conference has met and dispersed. Its New Year resolutions have been flashed and splashed in the Indian Press. These resolutions have had their meed of praise and indulgent comments by an obliging Indian press. But how many know the scenes on the other side of the screen? Fortunately, or otherwise, Woman has not yet displaced Man in the Press gallery. Despite, therefore, of the screen in front of him the Pressman can switch up his ears and be an eves-dropper. I do not know whether that term expresses the thing correctly. But that is what I propose to do, at any rate.

Birth Control.

Birth control is the talk at present in fashionable parlours. It is only natural that they who gathered at Karachi also talked about it. But birth control is blasphemy against religion and "indecent" to parade indecent company and dangerous to younger folks in this wide wicked world. Who can, therefore, accuse the leaders of the Conference, heavy with age and worldly wisdom, if they asked the young women delegates and the gentleman of the Press behind the screen to leave the Conference hall? Well the hall was cleared of them. But there was one who, at any rate, was of doubtful stage in the age of discretion for discussing contraceptives as means of birth control. This lady felt thoroughly outraged at the high command.

"Then for whom is birth control meant? For old women indeed!", she exclaimed.

Perfectly scandalous, isn't it? And no wonder that the platform felt scandalised. But woman has her genius also Madame Naidu shook with laughter and complimented the lady of doubtful age on the very fine sense of humour. Thus an awkward situation of embarrassment was saved.

Inheritance Rights

Another resolution which had its tragi-comic side was the one on inheritance rights of Indian woman. These were able advo-

(Continued on page 8.)

RURAL UPLIFT

It seems that the Congress programme of village reconstruction, has really disturbed Government's slumber. The U.P. Administration, if it is not about to wake up, is at least turning in its bed. The question of rural uplift is, we understand, going to be taken in hand. The details are not known yet—perhaps there are no details. Only two comparatively substantial things are noticeable. There will be started a Hindi weekly for the edification of villagers who can neither read nor write. But we are doing an injustice to the Government. The Minister of Education has just declared Government's determination—a determination "fixed" by a century of successive re-inforcements —to educate the people immediately the circumstances and conditions permit. For the time being, however, energetic consultations as to the possibility or otherwise of a tentative beginning in the remote future will do splendidly, specially when they are coupled with regret at the existence of "financial depression" which seems to possess a curiously exclusive partiality for nation-building activities. In this connection the services of the Hindi weekly will by no means be insignificant. The weekly may be useless to the villagers for whom it is supposed to be intended. It may be useless as a source of comparative information on the subject of a State's duties and how they are being discharged in the rest of the world. But it will constitute a valuable record, if not of what Government are doing, at least of what Government are thinking of doing—when the propitious time does come. This is an attractive programme of rural uplift in a country that has enjoyed the blessings of British guardianship for over a hundred years. And we have no reason to doubt that sister Provincial Governments, equally solicitous and energetic, will immediately follow the lead of the U.P.

But if this is the essence of the programme, Mahatma Gandhi's sails will not lack a continuous supply of wind.

THE WORLD & ITS WAYS

A Weekly Survey of International Situation

By K. T. SHAH.

The event of outstanding importance in the last week was the conclusion of the formal Pact between France and Italy, which has removed the principal differences between those two great Mediterranean Powers, guaranteed Austrian integrity and independence, and paved the way to a better understanding in Europe than has been the case all these years since the world-war. Nominally, France and Italy are bound by this Pact only to "consult" together, if the independence of Austria is threatened; but, inasmuch as Germany, the principal menace to Austrian independence, and the other Central European States are invited to join this Pact, and are likely to do so, this one great source of uneasiness may be said effectively to be removed. It is also significant that the protocol of these agreements invites the Powers to come to an understanding in regard to limitation of armaments by amicable agreements among themselves; and that, in that document, while it is expressly added that nothing in it is directed against Germany, no mention is made of the question that rearmament in Germany is illegal. If France signs such a protocol, it may surely be taken as an augury of a new era of European entente and peace.

Secret Protocol

Though the actual terms of the several agreements are not yet published, reports of these terms from more or less reliable sources suggest that Italy has in the main gained greater concessions than France. Nevertheless, France is reported to be jubilant at the conclusion of these agreements. The inference is, therefore, warranted that France must have obtained, in the yet unpublished terms of the Agreement, enough "quid pro quo" to make her feel jubilant. Reuter even mentions the existence of a secret protocol, relating to the re-armament of Germany, and paving the way thereby to that country's return to the League of Nations. There is nothing inherently improbable in the existence of such a secret treaty, understanding, or protocol; for Germany of Hitler is like a dog whose bark is worse than its bite. And if France has taken the true measure of these Nazis, who are really dangerous only to their own political opponents at home, it is not at all improbable that she has modified her traditional attitude of suspicion and distrust of her neighbour beyond the Rhine; and even agreed to facilitate the return of Germany to the League in the not unlikely hope of being able to control that wayward "enfant terrible" of Europe better from that vantage ground, than if Germany keeps out of the League.

Financial Deficit In America

In the United States, the week was characterised by the Presidential message to the Congress unfolding the new plans of the Executive for remedying depression and relieving unemployment in America. All the details are not yet available of this proposed new drive for economic reconstruction in the States. But the Budget for 1935-36 discloses a new deficit of 4,528 million dollars, which will be in addition to the current year's deficit estimated at dollar 4,869 million. A heavy addition to the United States Public Debt seems inevitable, though the prevailing low rates of interest will render the burden much less heavy than would have been the case two years ago.

The main causes of the continued deficit in the American finances are heavy Federal expenditure, serious drain on account of unemployment relief, and a huge programme of Public Works. Those are, however, all so much aids to national recovery; and will, as such, be not objected to by the average American. What is, however, less likely to pass without comment is the increased expenditure on the preparations for defence,—an increase of over dol. 150 million. Perhaps this is a rejoinder by America to Japan, with special reference to the latter's denunciation of the Naval Treaty. Anyway, this is an item that does not minister to general contentment, or universal peace.

World Recovery Hampered

The report about a sharp reduction in Silver Seigniorage may indicate a reduced silver purchase programme than was the case in the current year. Perhaps, it may even signify the abandonment of the President's hope of restoring the world exchanges stability by an international Bimetalism, or a greater consideration for silver using countries, inevitably affected by American silver purchases. Whatever it be, the fact still remains that world trade, and world recovery continue to be handicapped for want of fixed exchanges; and that America appears to have abandoned the hope of being able to help in the process of all-round recovery, whatever her faith in her policy of recovery at home.

The Saar Plebiscite

By the time these lines appear, Saar Plebiscite will have been an accomplished fact. The result may not yet be known; but it is not absurd to suggest that it would be very largely in favour of Germany. By her geographical situation, historical tradition, and economic affinity, Saar belongs to Germany; and there is nothing incongruous, or unexpected in the Saarlanders voting for a reunion with the Fatherland. We only trust that nothing untoward would happen to mar the peace of Europe, and endanger that of the world.

(Continued on page 8.)

Frankly Speaking

YET TO COME.

The Saar plebiscite has passed off peacefully. But, as a writer forecast sometime ago, troubles will begin after the declaration of the result. Signs are unmistakable. There have been no disturbances because of the extraordinary precautions taken by the International administration. Wild rumours spread, but if they did not culminate as they should have done it is due to the presence of a large international force. It is not difficult to imagine what would almost inevitably happen when international protection is withdrawn and the Nazis take over the Saar. The tragedy is further enhanced by the fact that would-be refugees will not be able to find asylum anywhere. How one wishes the result to be in favour of the "status quo"!

WELCOME SETTLEMENT.

It is a great relief to learn that, through the good offices of Gandhiji, an agreement has been concluded between the representatives of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association and the local Labour Union. We hope the report is true that the settlement embraces all pending disputes, including those relating to the reduction of hours and of wages and the question of rationalisation of the industry. We hope, too, that the settlement does not merely put off the threatened crisis. Cordial relations between the millowners and the workers of Ahmedabad for the past several years have been to the advantage of both the parties to an extent that has elicited admiration from the whole country. And it would have been most tragic if these relations were to be disturbed needlessly. Gandhiji deserves to be thanked once again for averting a crisis which might have had repercussions on the Labour situation in the whole country.

LABOUR UNITY.

Responsible Labour interests will cordially welcome the renewed efforts that are being made to restore unity in the Labour ranks in the country. The appeal made in this connection by Mr. R. S. Ruiker, as convener of the Unity Sub-committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress, deserves to be seriously and sympathetically considered by the various Labour organisations in the country. The general principles suggested in the appeal as the basis for unity negotiations are quite reasonable, and it behoves all responsible Labour organisations to make one more earnest effort to unite. The All-India Congress Socialist Party has already issued a statement offering to unite itself with the A.I.T.U.C. on terms on which it should not be difficult for the two bodies to settle amicably. Its example may well be followed by other bodies interested in the welfare of Labour. Indian Labour has recently suffered much on account of disunion in its ranks. It cannot hope to obtain any appreciable redress of its numerous grievances unless it learns to present a united front in all its dealings with the much better organised Capitalist organisations.

LATE ACHARYA GIDWANI.

By the sudden and untimely death of Acharya Gidwani, ex-Principal of the Gujarat Vidyapith, India loses a staunch champion of National Education. When in 1920 Gandhiji inaugurated his campaign of Non-co-operation and National Education, Acharya Gidwani was among the first to join him in his educational work. He did yeoman's service in founding the Gujarat Vidyapith, of which he was Principal for several years. Even after he left this post to take up the duties of the Principalship of the Prem Maha Vidyalaya, Brindaban, he sought hard to work out the principles of National Education which Gandhiji had enunciated. His untimely death is a serious loss to the cause of Indian education.

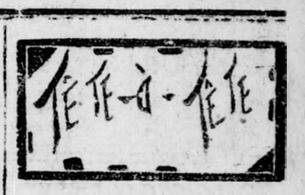
AMAZING LOGIC.

The latest outburst of the ex-Governor of Bombay will verily make Queen Victoria turn in her grave. In his broadcast Lord Lloyd has shown neither the resourcefulness to advance any new arguments nor the candour to withdraw those which are now so thoroughly discredited. The logic which makes him aver that the rule of an educated minority of the country's own nationals (even granting it would be so) will be full of danger to India is amazing. And the remarks regarding the capacity of Indians for self-government come with ill-grace from one whose record as a provincial satrap has been not only "discouraging" but "disastrous" to the fortunes of this Presidency. When will Lord Lloyd learn that it is vain to order the tide to turn back? Perhaps never.

—PRESS VIEWS—

Congress & A.V.I.A.

A "United Press" message from Delhi says that Mahatma Gandhi told a deputation of the Delhi District Congress Committee that the work for the revival of the village industries should be the concern of the Village Industries Association and that the Congress should not interfere with their programme. We take it that this does not mean that Congressmen should not at all take up the work of reviving village industries. It is known that the idea of reviving village industries was conceived and pursued with a view to providing useful and patriotic work for those Congressmen who, under the present programme of the Congress, shall not have any political work to do and surely Mahatma Gandhi can not have been thinking of excluding all Congressmen from the field of activities of the Village Industries Association. What Mahatmaji must have meant is that no political colour should be given to the purely economic activities for revival of dead or dying village industries and that while Congressmen should do their best for furthering the cause of the new association, the organisation and control of the work will be vested exclusively in the new Village Industries Association.—"Advance."



A Very, Very Cold Fact.

"There has been a sudden change in the weather for the past two days and Bombay is once again in the grip of a cold wave".—News item.

* * * *

It is reported that on the occasion of the Viceroy's address to the Assembly, members will be required to wear "levee" dress. That means that Congress members should attend clad in loin cloth and wrapped in white rugs—provided Viceroyalty tolerated what Royalty accepted.

* * * *

Says a contemporary: "A more impudent, dishonest and perverted broadcast than that of Lord Lloyd has not been heard."

We invite our confrere's attention to the recent debate in Parliament.

* * * *

Apropos of the "Indo"—British agreement. "There are," says Anglo-India, "certain provisions in the convention to which Mr. Mody reasonably takes exception."

And to the rest he unreasonably gives exemption.

* * * *

The same paper admits that "whilst the President of the Board of Trade was in constant communication with Lancashire interests the Government of India failed to take Indian commercial opinion into their confidence."

But, as our contemporary avers, "that is really by the way." We quite agree. That is really the honest truth about not only the convention but the whole question of "Indo"—British relations.

* * * *

I THANK THE LORD FOR NEW AGREEMENT

Sir W. Clare-Lees Sees Great Advantages To England.
—Press Headings.

Amen; Amen!! But which Lord?

* * * *

The Indian Journalists' Association in London emphatically protests at the omission to invite Indian editors to the Imperial Press Conference.

The protest, however, is baseless. The fact is that invitations were sent to and accepted by Editors who represent the "India" that really counts in Imperial affairs.

* * * *

"INDIA 1932-'33.

"WHAT THE PUBLICATION LACKS."
—Delhi Paper.

Almost every thing about India in 1932-'33.

* * * *

Madame Halide Edib quotes a Turkish proverb to the effect that 'God made men in different races, but women only of one nation.'

Womanity, in fact.

But we admire the Turks. No recognition of the ways of Providence could be more gently protesting.

* * * *

"More houses and less hospitals" should be the aim of all Municipalities, says Mr. Kanaiyalal Vakil.

This essentially civilized consummation started on its way to materialisation long, long ago. And we are glad to assure Brother Vakil that it has already done one half of the journey—less hospitals.

* * * *

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, the President of the U.P. Unemployment Committee, is reported to have protested against the indifferent attitude of Government departments towards the demand for necessary and relevant information.

But they should be excused on two grounds.

(1) The Employment Committee is not sufficiently important to be justified in putting a hard-worked Secretariat to extra and unnecessary trouble and

(2) They are all deeply immersed in Gandhiji—we mean in the Rural Uplift programme.

* * * *

"In addition to disarmament, Sir John Simon, M. Flandin and M. Laval will," we are informed, "also discuss currencies, according to the newspapers."

Most appropriate. Both currency and disarmament are victims of the same misfortune and condemned to an identical destiny.

* * * *

Judge—"What possible excuse did you have for acquitting that murderer?"

Foreman of Jury—"Insanity."

Judge—"What, all twelve of you?".

England Greets New Year With Hopes Of Better Times

SPECTACULAR FESTIVITES IN CAFES AND BALL ROOMS

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, Jan. 1.

Although London celebrated New Year's Eve with as much enthusiasm as any Scottish city, the pillars of society in its modern form are most of them away in some country.

Even "assistant" county folk, who spend most of their time in London or abroad because they cannot afford to make their huge country mansions habitable from an up-to-date point of view, try to be at home for Christmas and the New Year and attend the various hunt balls of the neighbourhood especially if they have young daughters.

With revelry and optimism unequalled in all the years that "old Man Depression" has been living among the people of this country, the nation greeted the coming of 1935—greeted it as a year that really will bring better times in which everyone will have a share. Hotels and restaurants were crowded with laughing, jostling "goodwishing" throngs toasting the "new prosperity". Thousands of merry-makers brought traffic in Piccadilly-circus almost to a standstill. It was really a merry welcome to the New Year. For the first time since the D. O. R. A. regulations public-houses were open until midnight. Thousands of pounds were taken over the bar counters. "Welcome to Silver Jubilee Year.'" was the keynote of the celebrations in the West End of London. Immediately after midnight thousands of revellers in hotels and restaurants joined in singing the National Anthem and the loyal toast was the first to be honoured in 1935.

SPECTACULAR FESTIVITIES

Settings for the festivities were more spectacular and varied than ever before. Green and silver trees gave one restaurant the effect of a "futuristic garden", another was roofed over by a "blue sky", from which, after midnight, there descended thousands of balloons. Others had been transformed into woodlands, glades and Arctic forests. Fanfares by Life Guards trumpeters greeted the New Year at the Savoy, where 800 diners saw the last minutes of 1934 recorded on a giant clock-face. Lancing and cabaret followed, and an Old English Fair was opened. A midnight tableau, in which a girl, typifying 1935, emerged from a huge cake, was staged at the Berkeley, and diners at Claridge's heard the New Year 'piped in" by men of the Scots Guards. Afterwards girls dressed in doll costumes distributed gifts here after midnight. At the Carlton a huge illustrated book turned from page 1934 to page 1935. The restaurant had been transformed into a fire forest, hung with red lanterns, and with monkeys in the trees. At Grosvenor House, where a crowd of 1,500 was gathered—the biggest the hotel had known—four Shetland ponies drew in an electric carriage containing the New Year, represented by a three-foot comedian. Pipers heralded the arrival of 1935 and a special edition of the Monte Carlo Follies followed. The New Year was played in at the Dorchester by the Dagenham girl pipers. There was a special performance of the Midnight Follies. The Ritz had Ronald Frankau and Sanelli. The hall of the hotel foyer and the restaurant were specially decorated. Over 1,500 saw the New Year in at three separate performances at the Trocadero. In the grill room Mr. Cochran's young ladies welcomed 1935 with mock Belisha beacons. At the May Fair there was the annual amalgamation of the ballroom and restaurant. Several hotel managers said that the numbers of guests were larger than on any New Year's Eve since the war.

AT ST. PAUL'S.

Hours before 1934 ended thousands of Scotsmen converged on St. Paul's. As hooters and bells signalled the birth of 1935 thousands of revellers in hotels and restaurants and in the streets outside St. Paul sang "Auld Lang Syne." It was Ludgate-hill's annual "crazy" night. Many wore paper hats or waved streamer sticks and balloons. Some—most of them girls—were in fancy dress. Most of the noise came from little nuclei of semi-organised merry-makers in the crowd, who shouted songs in unison, to the accompaniment of "musical" instruments. The jaunty walking-pace of early promenaders up and down Ludgate hill was steadily reduced after 11.0, and by 11.45 no one could move in the crowd near St. Paul's. Motor traffic up and down the street already slowed to a walking-pace, was diverted via Blackfriars station soon after 11-30. When midnight struck the noise was redoubled. There was no united climax of noise, but each little group shouted just a little louder than before. They dispersed slowly, a heaving mass of people struggling to get separated. Down the hill they swarmed, willy nilly.

FAREWELL AT CHELSEA.

Poor old 1934, with all its unhappiness and unrest, was given a shattering farewell at the Chelsea Arts Ball at the Albert Hall, when, against an enormous background portraying speed in all its aspects, the New Year was welcomed. Mr. C. R. W. Nevinson's backcloth—a stupendous effort, 60 feet by 80 feet—dominated the hall. Witches on broomsticks sailed serenely across a deep blue sky. Not even the flashes of midnight lightning of a freak storm disturbed their equanimity. In the centre of the floor stood Mr. Barney and the "Speed Ladies" gigantic in the mauve colour enveloped them. Forty-five feet high, they dwarfed the tiny figures that danced beneath them. As the floor filled, it took on the appearance of an eastern carpet woven by unseen hands—its texture constantly changing beneath the lights. Streaming ladies danced with old Spanish grandees, Safety Crossings with Speed, Neill Gwynne with a Belisha Beacon. Various art schools had their chariots and spectacle pieces. The students of the Slade school represented a flight of swans in white and silver. All the centuries since time began merged together to worship, speed and say goodbye to 1934. Nineteen-thirty-five was given a good deal to live up to. And high above the hall, looking so very lonely in that enormous space floated a solitary stork carrying in its beak a baby. Down below the revelry grew fiercer and faster. The colours grew more vivid. The tempo of the evening increased. Lights changed with dazzling rapidity. A "Belisha Beacon Ball" was held by the Hounslow company of the 1st City of London Royal Fusiliers Cadets, at Hounslow, and dancing was controlled by traffic lights from a central traffic control platform by a uniformed traffic control "policeman."

'PHONE HELD UP.

However, fate decreed that last night—of all nights—there should be a serious cable breakdown at Taplow, Bucks. New Year greetings by 'phone were held up. There was almost indefinite delay to calls to most towns in the south-west of England. Bristol, Torquay, Exeter, Cardiff and Plymouth were most seriously affected.

POLITICIANS AND STATESMEN.

In the meanwhile, the prospect of a brighter New Year is the dominant note of New Year message of politicians and statesmen. The Prime Minister said: "The Year will be one of strenuous work by the Government in continuation of the efforts that it has made from the beginning to restore trade, find employment and create new opportunities for useful work for those who will not be absorbed by industry in its old form." Mr. Baldwin spoke of the responsibility of the younger generation to defend the national tradition. "Around us," he stated "we see examples of countries where liberty has been overwhelmed by the law of might, where individual enterprise and initiative have been submerged in State Socialism, where peace is yielding to militarism, where Christian ideals are giving way to paganism and atheism. Lord Lymington, Chairman of the Navy League talked: Peace comes to the strong and goodwill from strength. Peace will come only when our defences are sure and we are willing proudly to sustain them." Mr. J. H. Thomas, in a broadcast message to the schoolboys of the country, said that he wanted the boys and girls of the country to start the New Year with new thoughts about the Empire. "Other empires," he said, "have been held together by armed forces, but this Empire holds together by common ties, common interest, and the will of all its peoples who are united in allegiance to and affection for the King."

HITLER AND PLEBISCITE

(Special Cable)

BERLIN, Jan. 14.

Herr Hitler will hear the result of the Plebiscite at his mountain home in the Berchtesgaden, Wilhelmstrasse, but he is optimistic about results.

Some forecast 80 per cent will vote for Germany.

The managing committee of the Persian Association of Bombay who called on the patron of the association, H.H. The Aga Khan, last week, to welcome him to Bombay. Left to right, sitting:—Messrs. H. S. A. Jafil, M. J. Shuhtary (president) H. H. The Aga Khan, M. M. S. Ispahani (hon. sec.). and H. M. R. Bushehri. Standing:—Messrs. Shah Fereidoon Zartoshti, A.H.A. Abbas, A. Moula, A.W. Behnam, A.H. Azad, K. Behdashti and Major Jalal M. Shah, M.B.E.

'LIKE A BROKEN REED IN WITNESS BOX'

Mr. Velinkar On Dwarkadas' Evidence In Petits Case

Mr. S. G. Velinker resuming his address for the defence on Monday before Mr. I. S. Haji, Additional Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court in the "Petit Case" said, "I now came to the unique and picturesque trio of liars, Dwarkadas Jugulkishore; Shide and Nabhiram. The first a jeweller, the second a dentist and the third a stock broker."

"On Saturday I introduced Dwarkadas Jugulkishore as a prodigy of the twentieth century because of the marvellous memory he possesses." Mr. Velinker said and proceeded to examine his evidence.

Counsel submitted that there was no dispute that Dwarkadass went to value the jewels on November 16, 1929. But the dispute was that he took away all the jewellery which he valued and which was worth Rs. 4 lacs and nothing of Mrs. Goolbai's jewellery was left after that.

According to Dwarkadass, counsel submitted, the jewels valued by him at Rs. 2 lacs were made up of Rs. 1,40,000 worth of ornaments taken from a big steel trunk and Rs. 40,000 worth from a small steel trunk. The balance of Rs 20,000 was made up of three jewels namely (1) An emerald ring, (2) a pair of diamond and ruoy earrings and (3) a diamond brooch with a pear in the centre. These were taken out from a leather bag.

But, counsel submitted, this was disproved by the list produced in Court and all this went to show that Dwarkadass was not telling the truth. "The whole story is false from top to bottom and it is a pure invention."

"Documentary Repudiation."

Proceeding Mr. Velinker next dealt with the accuracy of the list of ornaments produced in Court which purported to be a translation of the list made in Gujarati by Dwarkadass at the time he valued the ornaments. Counsel submitted that this list provided the documentary repudiation of the story told by Dwarkadass in the witness box.

Counsel referred to the evidence of Dwarkadass and pointed out that he had stated in cross-examination, that the last three items of ornaments he valued were (1) An Emerald ring (2) A pair of diamond and ruby earrings and (3) A diamond brooch set with a peal in the centre. If this was true and Dwarkadass' evidence was to be accepted, corroboration of this statement would be found in the list produced in Court which was a true copy of the Gujarati list but Counsel submitted that the last three items mentioned in the list were entirely different. Moreover, Mr. Velinker proceeded these three ornaments were valued at Rs. 20,000. But in the list produced the value of the last three items was Rs. 6,650.

Why was the order of the original list changed in the English translation? Counsel asked; The prosecution has not given any justification for doing so.

Facing The Music.

Counsel submitted that this piece of documentary evidence clearly proved that Dwarkadass could not be relied upon.

Mr. Coltman pointed out to the Court that the items referred to were in the list but not in the order mentioned by Mr. Velinker.

Mr. Velinker: Point them out.

Mr. Coltman then referred to two Emerald rings in the list and said Dwarkadass should have been asked which of these formed part of the last lot of jewels valued. Counsel submitted Mr. Velinker was not entitled to draw presumptions.

Mr. Velinker: I am not drawing presumptions. I am facing the music. I am not going to turn my back to it.

Magistrate: Who is the musician?

Mr. Velinker: At present my learned friend.

Mr. Coltman: A very minor instrument of no importance. (Laughter).

Proceeding Counsel commented on the omission to call Harilal as a prosecution witness. Harilal was the clerk, who accompanied Dwarkadas when the latter went to "Chateau Petit" to value the jewels on November 16. This witness, Counsel said, would have explained and thrown some light as to how or in what order the list was written up in Gujerati by him, but the prosecution had chosen to drop him even though he was in Bombay and was available.

Mr. Velinker, therefore, submitted that the uncorroborated word of Dwarkadas was worthless and should be rejected because he had conclusively proved that Dwarkadas's memory could not be relied upon, nor even his word. Counsel then read the evidence of Dwarkadas in reference to these jewels and remarked "in this passage you get the lie thrown down his throat, and this twentieth century prodigy could not tell a truth even by an accident." Counsel further submitted that this witness was tutored and set off in examination-in-chief as a man, who remembered each and every detail of what had happened five years ago, but under the fire of cross-examination broke down and the falsehoods he had uttered became apparent as each question was asked and answered."

"PRODIGIOUS MEMORY."

Dwarkadas, Counsel said, made the most astounding statement that he could recognise any piece of jewellery at any time after he had once seen it and valued it. He claimed to have a prodigious memory. "There is a limit to one's credulity," Counsel remarked, "whereas this gentleman does not appreciate that there is a limit to the credulity of a Court of Law."

"UNDERVALUED THEM."

Counsel then referred to the statement made by Dwarkadass. "Goolbai told me that she was not satisfied with the valuation placed on the jewels and would tell Mr. Dinshaw about it." This statement, Counsel stated, Mr. Dinshaw had tried to corroborate but he could not. The plain meaning of the words; "I had placed on them" was that he had undervalued them. Mr. Dinshaw supported the interpretation which Counsel had put on these words in his evidence.

Counsel then referred to the important admission made by the witness that he had told Mr. Dinshaw that the "selected" pieces of jewellery were returned to Goolbai owing to a difference of opinion with Goolbai's valuer as to their worth. Counsel relied and laid stress on the use of the word "selected" as the prosecution story was that some jewels were "rejected" owing to a difference of opinion as to their value.

WHO "SWALLOWED" IT?

After referring to the payments which Dwarkadass had received, both by cheques and in cash, Counsel said that Dwarkadas had admitted that only the cheques were credited to the partnership account, while the cash was kept by Dwarkadas, or in other words, Counsel said, "he had swallowed it himself."

Counsel then showed from Mr. Gray's evidence that, although Dwarkadas had denied that he had ever spoken to Mr. Gray about the jewels which were left with Goolbai, after he had made his selection on behalf of the Provident Investment Co., Mr. Gray had admitted that Dwarkadas spoke to him no less than eight or ten times on this subject. It was material to note, Counsel pointed out that Mr. Gray, in defence of Dwarkadass, had said when it was pointed out to him that Dwarkadas denied having spoken to him, that the latter must have done so under some misapprehension or without understanding the question that was put to him.

Mr. Velinker said, from this it was quite clear that the evidence of Dwarkadas could not be relied upon and moreover "a needy man has no conscience and an impecunious man is equally so." "Dwarkadas was admittedly a needy man," as from his evidence it was clear that for the past four years his firm has been working at a loss. The income-tax which he paid was not on the profits gained in the jewellery business, but on his three properties. His only asset was the rent, which he recovered from these three buildings.

Magistrate: You say that a man possessed with three properties in Bombay is still in need of money?

Mr. Velinker: On his own admission Rs. 85,000 are due from him to the Provident Investment Co., on the mortgage of these properties and further he was negotiating a loan of Rs. 40,000 from Mr. Gray at this time.

Counsel then submitted that the importance of Dwarkadass' evidence for the prosecution lay in the evidence to prove that Mrs. Goolbai Petit had some jewels left with her after the pledge with the Provident Investment Co.

"If you once make up your mind to disbelieve his evidence then," Counsel submitted, "the bottom is knocked out of this prosecution." Mr. Velinker said that he had made it abundantly clear that the evidence of Dwarkadas was for the purpose of supporting the story of Mr. Dinshaw that Goolbai had some jewels in her possession. Coun-

(Continued on page 10).

HITLER SEES VISION OF SAAR'S RETURN

Nazis Make Plans For Future Administration

(Special Cable.)

SAARBRUCKEN Jan. 13.

A huge crowd cheered and shouted "Heil Hitler" and sang the German national anthem the Horstwessel song as the urns were brought out from the Town Hall polling station and carried off in lorries guarded by detachments of the East Lancashire Regiment 'en route' to Wartburg where all the Saarburcken urns are now assembled.

The others will arrive by train throughout the night guarded by international troops.

97 PER CENT OF VOTERS POLL

SAARBRUCKEN, Jan. 13.

It is estimated that 97 per cent of the voters had polled when the booths closed at 8 p.m. Complete orderliness prevailed everywhere.—Reuter.

HITLER PREPARES FOR SAAR'S RETURN

BERLIN, Jan. 13.

The consequences of the Saar's return are being discussed. Several questions must first be settled with France including the mines, the replacement of French currency by reichsmarks, and the revision of the Franco-German trade agreement allowing for the privileges France enjoyed in the Saar.

Certain laws will be passed by Reichs-president Hitler after taking over the Saar, firstly claiming Reich sovereignty over the Saar, secondly, dealing with Germany's Customs sovereignty., thirdly regulating the dealings in foreign currency, fourthly providing means to pay the Saarlanders' French debts.—Reuter.

PICTURESQUE SCENES AT PLEBISCITE

(Special Cable)

SAARBRUECKEN, Jan. 14

Picturesque scenes were enacted nightlong as the heavily guarded trains carrying the ballot urns arrived at the station in deep snow The urns were quickly transferred to lorries and taken to Wartburg where all votes will be counted this evening.

The Nazis are claiming 86 per cent of the votes cast and the communists 40, while foreign estimates give the Nazis 70 to 85 per cent. It is understood that arrangements have been made by France to receive 40,000 refugees but hitherto there have been no emigrants from the Saar.

DR. AMBEDKAR'S INDICTMENT OF J. P. C. REPORT

(Continued from page 1).

bers. In connection with their franchise proposals the Committee observe that "the qualifications above indicated will also apply to candidates, but special provision may be necessary in the case of women and the Depressed Classes. That special provision will be necessary is beyond doubt. But what I wish to point out is that a differential qualification in favour of the D. C. candidate will be of no avail if the franchise of the voters remain uniform. Indeed differential qualification in favour of D. C. voters will not help them to win in elections unless seats are reserved for them.

IN FEDERAL UPPER HOUSE.

The position of the D. C. so far as their representation in the Federal Upper House has also undergone a complete change for the worse. Under the White Paper proposals the electorate for the Federal Upper House was the Provincial Lower House and the election was to take place by the Proportional System, by the method of the single transferable vote. As in the Provincial Lower Chambers the D. C. were represented in sufficiently large numbers to give them the necessary quota to get one member of their own class elected, at any rate in eight or nine provinces the D. C. were sure of eight or nine seats in the Federal Upper House. All this prospect has now been completely destroyed by the change in the system of election to the Federal Upper House proposed by the J. P. C. As I have pointed out there will be no representatives of the D. C. in the Provincial Second Chambers which are to serve as electorates to the Federal Upper House in those provinces where the legislatures are bicameral. Turning to the electoral colleges which are proposed to be constituted in the Provinces which will be unicameral and examining their composition which is given on page 128, it will be seen that there are no provisions for special electoral colleges for the D. C. as there are for Sikhs and Mohamedans. Nor is any special provision made similar to that made for Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians and Europeans in para 3 of Appendix II on page 127.

WHY IN C. P. ONLY?

In regard to the constitution of special electoral colleges in unicameral provinces, the Committee observes on page 4 (b) 'The question of special provisions for the D. C. among the General Seats requires special consideration especially in relation to the Central Provisions."

If special provision is necessary for the Depressed Classes of the Central Provinces, why is special provision not necessary for the D.C. in other unicameral Provinces? And if special provision is necessary for D.C. in the unicameral Provinces, why is not special provision necessary in bicameral Provinces? The condition of the D.C. is the same all over the country, and it cannot be said that the position of the D.C. in the Central Provinces is worse than that of their fellow-brethren in other parts of the country.

REFERS TO HIS R.T.C. SPEECH.

In omitting thus to provide for their representation the Jt. Parliamentary Committee have acted against the vital interests of the D. C. I would like to remind His Majesty's Government that the consent of the D. C. to the transfer of power to Indians was conditional upon adequate provision being made for their representation in the Legislatures of the country under the New Constitution. I had made this abundantly clear in my speech as the representative of the D. C. at the Plenary Session of the First Round Table Conference.

This omission to provide for the representation of the D. C. in the Second Chambers, Provincial and Federal, is also contrary to the considered views of all those who have dealt with the problem.

"UNANIMOUS OPINION."

In this connection I should like to draw the attention of His Majesty's Government to the view expressed by the Federal Structure Committee of the R.T.C. The Federal Structure Committee of the R.T.C. in Para 34 of its Second Report, stated, "opinion was unanimous in the Sub-Committee that provision should be made for the representation possibly in both Chambers, and certainly in the Lower Chambers of the Depressed Classes, Indian Christians, Europeans, Anglo-Indians, etc."

In their third report, submitted to the Second Round Table Conference they reiterated their view in Para 28. It is a matter of profound regret that the J.P.C. has made special provision for the representation in the Federal Upper House of all the minorities referred to by the Federal Structure Committee except the Depressed Classes.

FROM POONA PACT.

The right of the D.C. to special representation does not merely derive its support from the unanimous recommendation of the Federal Structure Committee. It also derives its support from the Poona Pact about which the J.P.C. has observed in its report that. "His Majesty's Government felt satisfied that the agreement—fell within the terms of their original announcement and accepted it as an authoritative modification of the Communal Award."

It is true that there is no provision in the Poona Pact relating to the allotment of seats to the D.C. in the Second Chambers, Provincial or Central. But that is because at the time when the Poona Pact was on the anvil, no one had any idea that Second Chambers would come to be instituted in the Provinces and, as regards the Centre, no provision was necessary in view of the certainty of seats provided by the method of election to the Federal Upper House provided in the Report of the R.T.C. The Poona Pact had reference to the Communal Award and the Communal Award

(Continued on page 8.)

Anti-Indian Propaganda In America

DUTY OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The people of India read with indignation about the second great insult flung against India by America, in the shape of the film "India Speaks" now being shown throughout the Continent of America. The first insult to India was in the shape of that notorious book "Mother India."

It is the prime duty of the Government of India who call themselves trustees of India to take up arms against such objectionable charges and abuses made against the fair name of India. In point of fact, such insults are tantamount to flying mud against the rulers of India who are supposed to be responsible for the moral and material welfare of this great sub-continent.

It is also the duty of the Indian public to press for redress, and members of the Legislative Assembly should without further ado bring this question up, and protect their country against undeserved calumnies.

I also appeal to the Indian Film Producers' Association to send to the Government of India their unanimous protest against foreign pictures that cast unjust and undeserved aspersions on the fair name of Hindusthan.—Yours, etc.,

J. R. JAMSHEDJI.

79-81, Tardeo, Bombay.

Kathiawar Maritime States Win

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At last the statesmen of Kathiawar Maritime States have won their case, outwitting the British statesmanship, and have secured big annual compensation grants against their port-revenue which was raised by them during recent years.

Okha (Baroda) gets Rs. 30 lakhs; Jamnagar, Morvi, Veraval, Junagad each Rs. 5 lakhs; Bhavnagar is offered Rs. 50 lakhs while it demands Rs. 85 lakhs; Cambay and Jafarabad are to be settled yet. Perhaps Bhavnagar will succeed in its demands.

All such grants would eventually amount to about Rs. 150 lakhs, which huge sum will be a crushing burden to be borne by the poor tax-payer of British India!

This amount of one and a half crore of rupees works out to a tax of one anna per head of British Indian population which is about 24 crores. Can this be taken as "Jazia" tax or a tribute from a sovereign Power to her protected Chiefs?

It is said that this huge sum could be saved without touching or revising the Treaties about which the Maritime States concerned make a hue and cry under the excuse of solemn Agreements etc. Do some of the Chiefs observe their own solemn deeds?

More later.—Yours, etc.,

BRITISH TAXPAYER.

Vanguard Studios' "Panch Pallavi"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It has been announced in local papers that Vanguard Studios, a premier institution of national and artist photographers are celebrating their 'Panch Pallavi' having successfully completed their five years' career in Bombay.

I am glad to mention that I am a young, aspiring man having successfully completed my 25 years in serving my best interests. I crave for many other achievements in the coming years for the best comforts of my life. Having been enlightened with this intelligent idea of Messrs. Vanguard Studios to improve my financial position, I feel like celebrating my 'Silver Jubilee.' My age being five times more than that of the Vanguard Studios, I think, I will meet with a better success and support at the hands of the public.

Messrs. Vanguard Studios is a purely business concern. One can understand a business concern celebrating its "Panch Pallavi" or even 'Year' by arranging a party or a private concert for its customers and admirers. It is really unthinkable to hear of a business concern celebrating its 'Panch Pallavi' for its financial interests. I would advise such concerns to declare themselves as professional dramatic concerns and raise money to improve their financial position by such activities.—Yours, etc.,

'ART-LOVER.'

Bombay, Jan. 14.

Appeal To The Aga Khan

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir,—We have seen that ever since H. H. the Aga Khan's generosity ceased to be extended to the Anjuman-i-Islam Schools, the Anjuman has been passing through critical times. Lack of finances became so acute that in 1929 they have had to abolish a long standing primary school at Nagpada, the most thickly populated Muslim locality of the city, and financial stringency, they say, may further compel the authorities to close down another branch unless monetary help from any reliable source is soon forthcoming.

All hopes now centre in the restoration of his grant by His Highness as explained to him by the Anjuman deputationists recently. May we appeal to H. H. not to fail the cause of Muslim Education in Bombay?—Yours, etc.,

NARPIRASTAN.

Bombay, 14th Jan.

A Query

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you or any of your readers kindly furnish me with the address of the European doctor who has been curing Leucoderma through the ultra-violet rays of the sun?—Yours, etc.,

C. P. SASTRI.

22, New Street, Tirupati, (Chittoor Dt., Madras Presidency).

ACCUSED TO HANG

He Committed Theft And Speared Owner Of House

LAHORE, Jan 13

Nura, a resident of Saidpur in Lahore district was convicted yesterday under Section 302-460 I. P. C. and sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge of Lahore.

It was alleged that the accused accompanied by Barkat, an approver in the case, committed a theft in the house of Arjan, the deceased, a Brahmin. He removed the belongings from one room and was breaking open the lock of another room, when the deceased was roused from his sleep. He proceeded towards the room, when he was assaulted by the accused with a spear and done to death. The miscreants then made good their escape with the stolen property.—United Press.

The Annual Exhibition of the All India Fine Arts and Crafts Society, Delhi, will be held in New Delhi from 28th January to 12th February, 1935.

A TABLE-SPOONFUL of CONDY'S to each quart of water . . . and Oh! What joy for tired and tortured feet. Blessed relief! The pain goes like magic . . . the burning disappears . . . then comes coolness to the feet, and invigoration to the muscles—through the marvellous bracing effect of the active oxygen in Condy's.

CONDY'S FLUID

Sold by all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars throughout India. If any difficulty, from Wholesale Agents:—WALTER WHITE, Manhar Buildings, Princess Street, Bombay; FRANK ROSS & CO., Manhar Buildings, Lohar Chawl, Bombay; and FRANK ROSS & CO. LTD., Wholesale Chemists and Druggists, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

GUARDIAN OF GOOD HEALTH

AMBEDKAR INDICTS J. P. C. REPORT

(Continued from Page 7.)

had not dealt with the question of the representation of the minorities in the Second Chambers. If following upon the introduction of Second Chambers, His Majesty's Government and the J.P.C. thought it just and proper to make provision for the representation of other minorities, I see no reason why similar provision should not have been made in the case of the D.C. As a matter of fact, there was a justification for such provision in the interest of the D.C. which did not exist in the case of the other minorities. That justification is to be found in a clause in the Poona Pact with guarantees to the D.C. "adequate representation in all the legislative bodies," an expression which was intended to cover and must cover Second Chambers.

WHAT PREMIER WROTE.

The Prime Minister in his letter to the Chairman of the Franchise Committee observed... ... "3... The principle of a responsible Federal Government, subject to certain reservations and safeguards has been accepted by His Majesty's Government, while it has been decided that the Governor's Provinces are to become responsibly governed units, enjoying the greatest possible measure of freedom from outside interference and dictation in carrying on their own policy in their own sphere. In these circumstances, it is clearly necessary so to widen the electorate that the Legislatures to which responsibility is to be entrusted should be representative of the general mass of the population and that no important section of the community may lack the means of expressing its needs and its opinions."

It is evident from the discussions which have occurred in various connections in the Conference that the new Constitution must make adequate provision for the representation of the Depressed Classes and that the method of representation by nomination is no longer regarded as appropriate...."

FLAGRANTLY NEGLECTED.

I am sure that these sentiments of the Prime Minister on which the D.C. have been relying, were intended to be carried out in the framing of the new constitution, but the J.P.C. failed to respect these sentiments with the result that the interests of the D.C. in the matter of representation in the Second Chambers, Federal and Provincial, have been flagrantly neglected. I must, therefore say that it would not be possible for the D.C. to give their support to the Scheme of Reforms and I hope that His Majesty's Government will be pleased to modify the proposals of the J.P.C. so as to safeguard the interests of the D.C. in the matter of representation in the Second Chambers, Federal and Provincial.

I am sorry to say that it would not be possible for the D.C. to give their support to the Scheme of reform if these proposals stand as they are.—A.P.

INDIAN WMEN'S CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 6.)

cates of women's demands whose speeches were unassailable.

"What about those millions of our sisters who have nothing to inherit but the right to slave?", whispered one of the indignant delegates who was getting impatient. She, however, realised soon enough that she was at the wrong place to raise a right question.

Reactionary Tendency.

Let me leave these reflections and drop the lighter vein and come to the danger that seems to threaten the solidarity of Indian women. They gave a lead to the men and the country when they proclaimed that Indian women of all communities were united that there should be no separate electorates or reservation of seats. They even refused reservation for themselves. But the widening of the women's franchise,—however truncated the system now proposed may be,—has also been attended with some reactionary tendencies. Their expression was not deep at the Conference, but was strong enough to cause anxiety to all. Those who were never known to be interested in active politics of the country, displayed a markedly changed attitude. "A stitch in time save nine," as the saying goes. The All-India Women's Conference will do well to so mould its approach to India's vital problems as effectively to resist any artifice on the part of men to influence their women according to their political predilections. One could hear the rumblings of communal representations and reservations during the deliberations in the Conference. Though they were scotched, the danger is still there. Here is where the Conference should enter into the next stage of evolution. This is possible only if the old groove is broken and a new field of socio-economic activity in which the real dynamics of Indian social and political life lie.

AT A STONE'S THROW

GRIP OF WAR FEVER CHANGES

America Takes Place Of Britain In Japan's Bad Books

TOKYO, (By Mail.)

(From Our Correspondent.)

The passing of 1934, has not brought the world one inch nearer peace. This is especially true of the Far East. Japan is the pulse of the Far East and the pulse is seriously affected by war-fever, inspite of several "peace numbers" issued by a Tokya paper and pious appeals of good will made by Mr. Hirota. Last year I found Britain in great disfavour with Japan. This year America is in the bad books of Nippon. The Newspapers are full of supposed American invasion plans and the Japanese diplomats have suddenly discovered latent love in English hearts. All indications point to a revival of Anglo-Japanese alliance and trouble in the Pacific.

INSPIRING EVENT.

Internationally, most important event of 1934 in Japan was the 15th International Red Cross Conference sponsored in Japan's capital on October 20. The affair was in all probability one of the most inspiring events in this age of conflicts and strife, for no fewer than 200 delegates representing more than 50 nations participated and frankly discussed their views.

BRITISH TRADE MISSION.

Another important international event in 1934 was the visit to the Japanese and Manchou Empires of the industrial mission from the British Empire. The party arrived in Yokohama on September 27 aboard the N.Y.K. liner Tatsuta Maru and met Cabinet Ministers and others in Toyko the same day.

To encourage Anglo-Japanese amity through industrial co-operation in Manchou was the major mission of the visitors

A HEROIC ACT.

A review of 1934, will be incomplete without mention of the most heroic act of a Japanese Militaryman, who has since been rewarded for his heroism.

Near Harbin, several train passengers, including foreigners, were taken prisoners by bandits and the Japanese army and navy launched an immediate search for them. The incident brought to light a Japanese hero in the person of Kumetaro Murakami, who effected the prisoner's rescue by shouting (September 2) to the searching soldiers; "The Japanese are here!" He was shot at and seriously wounded, but his cry brought swift vengeance upon the marauders.

A terrific typhoon accompanied by floods, paralyzed the whole Kansai region on September 21 in connection with which a relief campaign is still going on.

AT A STONE'S THROW.

The year 1934 has shortened the distance between Tokyo and New York to "a stone's throw" with the inauguration of the radiophone service across the Pacific on December 8.

HIS SEVENTH TIME.

Resulting from overwork on the allotment of budgetary estimates, Finance Minister, Mr. Fujii, fell ill and the ever smiling 'God of Fortune", Mr. Takahashi, returned to his former post, succeeding Mr. Fujii (November 27).

Mr. Takahashi has returned to his job for the 7th time.

EX-KING GEORGE AT BANGALORE

BANGALORE, Jan. 14.

Ex-King George of Greece and party arrived here this morning The Hon. Resident of Mysore, the Dewan and other officers of the State and the Municipal President accorded a hearty welcome to the ex-King.

The Royal visitor proceeded to "Kumara Park," Mysore, the Dewan accompanying him, visiting Sivasamudram Waterfalls, Somanathpur and Cauvery Dam and will reach Mysore to-night. —A. P.

LYALLPUR STUDENT MURDER

Accused Committed To Sessions

LYALLPUR, Jan. 14

Ajaz Ahmed, the alleged murderer of Manoharlal a student of local school, was committed today to Sessions under section 302 I. P. C. by Mr. Gill I. C. S. Mr. Abdul Aziz, Bar-at-Law, Lahore was the defence counsel A large crowd was present outside the court. The question of granting bail has been postponed till tomorrow.

It may be recalled that Manoharlal, a student of local Dhanpatrai Arya School was stabbed (expiring later in the hospital), while going on a cycle in the evening of December 10, last it is alleged, by Ajaz Ahmed, son of Rana Ferozuddin ex-M. L. A.—United Press.

MADRAS EX-MINISTER DEAD

MADRAS, Jan. 13.

News has been received here that Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Naidu, Leader, Justice Democratic Party in the Madras Council, died overnight at Chittor. He was ex-Chief Minister and former Leader of the Justice Party.—A.P.

BARODA NEWS

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, Jan. 14.

Dewan Sir Krishnamachariar has gone to Delhi to attend the Indian States Conference.

Yuvraj Pratapsinghrao Raje has taken over charge of Hazurkamdar and Naib Dewan.

Mr. Manilal Nanavati, Naib Dewan, has been appointed Director of the Bank of Baroda in the place of Shivrajsingh who has gone to Europe.

A report received from Navsari District indicates that crops in certain villages have been affected by frost.

SAPRU AT PATNA

PATNA, Jan 14

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru arrived here this morning to appear on behalf of Maharaja of Tikari in the Amawan Tikari Raj dispute before the High Court to-morrow.—A. P.

(Continued from Col 7.)

not sincere in what they said. According to him these very same people, who were at present against the J.P.C. Scheme would cooperate with the Government a little later.

UNACCEPTABLE SCHEME.

Mr. Jaiprakash Narain before putting the resolution to vote, said that the Congress stood for Complete Independence by its resolution passed at Lahore. Since then it had not kept quiet. For the past years it had been fighting for freedom. The Congress had passed a resolution rejecting the J.P.C. Scheme. That the J.P.C. Scheme was not acceptable to the people of India was the view not only of the Congress but of all the political parties in the country. Even those people, who co-operated with the Government while the Congress was fighting the Government had expressed their emphatic views against the Scheme.

WHAT SOCIALISTS SAY.

What the Socialists said was that the mere passing of the resolution rejecting the Scheme would not serve any purpose. The Congress fight for Swaraj was there and would be there, but side by side with it the Congress should carry on an agitation against the introduction of the new proposed constitution. It was for the people of India to show to the British Government that the new constitution would be unworkable in India even for a day It was for the Congress to prepare the country and the people to see that the Scheme was made unworkable even for a single day. After passing a resolution rejecting the Scheme, the Congress should prepare itself in the event of the Scheme being forced upon India in spite of the opposition to the Scheme. If it was forced on India it was for the Congress to see that the new constitution was wrecked.

MR. S. M. JOSHI'S SERVICES.

The President then put the resolution to vote, which was carried. He moved from the chair the following resolution:—

"The meeting places on record its sense of appreciation of the services rendered to the cause of Independence and Socialism by Sjt. S. M. Joshi, Secretary of the Maharashtra Congress Socialist Party, who was recently convicted to two years' rigorous imprisonment."

After the above resolution was passed the speaker appealed to the people to join the Congress Socialist Party.

SOCIALIST WAR ON J. P. C. REPORT

Rejection Of Scheme Means Wrecking It, They Say

That the Congress Working Committee resolution rejecting the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report involves the wrecking of the constitution therein outlined, if and when introduced by the British Government, that the wrecking should be done by continuous and uncompromising opposition and obstruction to Government and that it further involves the non-acceptance of office by Congressmen was the view expressed by prominent Congress Socialists, speaking on the Chaupati Sands on Monday evening.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally moved the following resolution:

"This meeting held under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Party is of opinion that the Constitutional Scheme outlined in the J.P.C. Report is totally unacceptable to the Indian People, being an attempt on the part of British Imperialism to entrench itself further in the country with the aid of the reactionary elements within it.

"This meeting asserts that no constitution except one drafted by a Constituent Assembly, representing the Indian people can be acceptable.

"This meeting, therefore, suggests to the Working Committee of the Congress, that it should declare that the rejection of the J.P.C. scheme involves the wrecking of the Constitution therein outlined when introduced, by continuous and uncompromising opposition and obstruction and further involves the non-acceptance of office by Congressmen.

"This meeting further suggests that the Working Committee should call upon Congress M.L.A.'s in the present Assembly to follow a policy of consistent and uncompromising opposition to Government."

WRECK IT

In support of the above resolution Mr. Meherally said that the Working Committee was meeting at Delhi in three days to consider as to what attitude the Congress members of the Assembly should take when the J.P.C Report came up for discussion. It was known to every right thinking Indian as to what attitude should be taken towards the Report. "It has been declared times without number that "Swaraj is our birthright." Then no outsider could frame a constitution for India. The duty of the Congress members in the Assembly was to wreck the new Constitution, as embodied in the J.P.C. Report.

Continuing the Speaker said that there were several political leaders in the Country who were ready to declare their acceptance to the Report if some amendments in the present scheme were made. There were several others who were after a change of heart on the part of the Government. Dr. M. A. Ansari had in a recent statement declared that he would co-operate if there was a change of heart on the part of the Government. "We want to emphatically state", declared the speaker, "that we are not prepared to co-operate with the Government at any rate." It was the duty of every right thinking Indian to tell Dr. Ansari and others that the Congress and Indians could not offer co-operation to the Government.

WANTED NATION-WIDE AGITATION

There was no use in merely passing resolutions rejecting the Scheme. Even the Liberals had done that and there would be difference between the liberals and the Congress if the Congress did not decide to carry on a country-wide agitation against the introduction of the new Constitution as adumbrated in the J.P.C. Report. The speaker then referred to the queer notions of some of the Congressmen regarding the calling of a Constituent Assembly. He criticised Mr. S. Satyamurti's idea of a Constituent Assembly, which consisted of the members of thte legislatures and the members of the All-India Congress Committee. After India had gained political power, a Constituent Assembly of the people of India would be called to frame a Constitution which would be acceptable to all.

In conclusion, the speaker said that the Congress should carry on an agitation in the country regarding the rejection of the Report and not merely sit quiet after passing a pious resolution. The Congress should non-cooperate with the Government. The agitation that was carried on during the Simon Commission's visit to India should be restarted.

AGITATE AGAINST IT

Mr. Khedgiker, President of the G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union seconding the resolution said that all these years it was for the Congress to command for every one to follow. Buut unfortunately the time had come when Congress had to be told as to what it should do. Two months had passed since the J.P.C. Report was published and it was a matter of regret that nothing tangible towards carrying on a country-wide agitation against the introduction of the new Constitution on the lines of the J.P.C Report had been done. The Congress activity for the present seemed to consist of only the Central Legislature and nothing else. It was doubtful as to what the effect of the passing of the above resolution would be, but yet it was the duty of the people bold'y to tell the Congress what they wanted and what their opinion on the scheme was. He thought that it was the duty of every Indian to agitate against the introduction of the new Constitution.

Mr. S. S. Mirajkar speaking next said that as far as the workers and peasants were concerned they would never even look at the scheme or the Report. They knew it was reactionary and The speaker referred to the political leaders in India including some of the Congress leaders, who took prominent part in the Simon Commission agitation and yet went to the R.T.C. and said that they were

(Continued in Col. 5)

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Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

More Than 150 Candidates

Municipal Seats To Be Hotly Contested

Congressmen And Socialists Bring New Spirit Into Fight For Corporation Membership

Probably for the first time in the history of the Bombay Municipal Corporation over 150 candidates have come forward to contest the forthcoming Municipal elections for the 86 elected seats on that body.

A notable feature, which has evinced very great interest in the elections is the fact that Congressmen, who since 1930 have been engaged in other activities, have turned their attention towards the civic body and have been officially blessed in their attempt to capture at least half of the elected seats.

Another important feature, which adds to the causes that has brought the Municipal elections to the forefront, in the public life of the city, is the advent of the Socialists. The only organised Party, which is trying to get into the Corporation with a programme of its own, is the Bombay Congress Socialist Party. They are a handful. They are only seven but they claim that they can prevent many bad things being done by the Corporation, if they are returned.

No Congress Ticket.

Immediately after the Assembly elections, it was expected that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, would decide on contesting the municipal elections officially and would put up its own official ticket for all the wards in the city. The B.P.C.C. have however appealed to the voters of the city to vote only for "Congress" candidates." Congress Candidates, according to the official version are those who have "rendered services and undergone sacrifices in the cause of the Country."

In appealing to the voters of the city to return all the Congress candidates the Congress Appeal says "The ideology, the enthusiasm and spirit of service and sacrifice, which Congressmen will carry with them to the Corporation are bound to introduce a new tone into the activities of that great institution."

Of the 151 candidates who have so far expressed their intention to contest the elections only 27 Congressmen had taken their symbols and filed in their combination papers up to noon on Monday. There is still time and the final date for filing in the nomination papers is Tuesday.

A forecast of what the Corporation would be like after the present elections are over is difficult to say but it is likely that many Congressmen, if not all, will be returned.

Nominations To Date.

For the 86 seats 151 candidates have informed the authorities of their intention to contest the elections but till Monday noon only 74 candidates had filed their nominations and taken their symbols. The following is a list of the number of seats and intending number of candidates contesting from each ward.

	Seats	Nominations	Candidates.
A Ward	12	12	16
B "	16	13	29
C "	16	11	26
D "	14	17	26
E "	12	7	20
F "	8	7	19
G "	8	7	15
Total	86	74	151

The following are the Congress candidates from each Ward:—

'A' WARD:—Messrs. Muraj Karsondas and Mathradas Tricumji.

'B' WARD:—Dr. Vora and Mr. B N Meheshri.

'C' WARD:—Mrs. Lilavati Munshi and Messrs. Yusuf Meherally, Sunderdas Morarji, Gunvant Kapadia, Jethmal Narandas.

'D' WARD:—Messrs. S. K. Patil, K. F. Nariman, M. R. Masani, P. R. Lele, Nagindas Master, D. S. Babreker, and Dr. Deshmukh.

'E' WARD:—Messrs. S. K. Pupala, Ali Bahadur Khan, and Jamnadas Dwarkadas.

'F' WARD:—Messrs S. B. Mahadeswar, Purushottam Trikumdas, J. C. Maitra, and B. J. Deorukhkar.

'G' WARD:—Mrs. Kaveriben Divecha and Mr. I. S. Patel.

The above list is of those who have filed in their nominations by noon on Monday.

MEANING AND SCOPE OF PREAMBLE

(Continued from page 12)

sort of Preamble or statement that one would like to have consistently with the pledges referred to above. In the next place, a Preamble of this character suited to the condition of things in 1919 and to the very limited stage of responsibility then introduced in the Provinces will hardly be apposite to the scope of the constitution now sought to be introduced, particularly when it embraces not only British India but also Indian States.

UNDESIRABLE IMPEDIMENT.

It is possible to urge that the natural development of the envisaged constitution is the attainment by India, not merely of the position but also of the powers of a Dominion I may frankly say that

I am one of those who hold that neither safeguards nor reservations can be powerful enough to effectively bar the way of India to that position. Forces will grow and public opinion will gain strength, which will make it impossible to retard for long India's progress towards that position.

but while I do feel like that, I also feel that this omission on the part of the Committee may have the effect of an undesirable impediment in the way of constructive work by perpetuating a sense of distrust and struggle.

What India wants at present, much more than anything else, is to settle down to constructive work to evolve schemes of her own for the amelioration of the social and economic conditions of the people. For this we must create the proper atmosphere and produce an attitude of hopefulness and confidence. Judged more from this point of view, than from the point of view of individual safeguards or reservations, I cannot help feeling that the psychological effect of the Report on the Indian mind must be different from that intended by some of our friends in England.

In his recent speech in the House of Commons Sir Samuel Hoare is reported to have said as follows:—

It was noteworthy that the Select Committee was following definitely on the lines of the creators of the British North America Act.

CANADIAN PARALLEL.

It is true that there are safeguards to be found in every constitution. In unwritten constitutions they are not always present to the eye. In written constitutions they do not occupy the position of prominence which they do in the Report. Apart from the difference in the nature and the character of the Canadian safeguards there is the fact that the range of the British North America Act was much larger than the limitations it provided. It is true that some of the safeguards, for instance, those relating to the minorities are to be found in the proposed constitution because the minorities wanted them and a settlement between the majority community and the minority community failed. But it cannot be denied that some have been introduced or widened to satisfy a certain class of opinion in England.

Many of them such as those relating to law and order have already been criticised by me in common with others. I shall in this article refer to just a few others. It is true that there is a convention observed by many Governments that in a secret service case, the names are not disclosed even to the Ministers most immediately concerned. The Committee say that "we have no reason to suppose that Indian Ministers will not adopt the same convention," but the difficulty arises not because Indian Ministers are likely to demand or disclose the names of informants or agents but because the informants or agents would not themselves feel sure that their identity might not be revealed. Having assigned this reason they recommended that:—

the Instrument of Instructions should specifically require them to give directions that no records relating to intelligence affecting terrorism should be disclosed to anyone other than such persons within the Provincial Police Force as the Inspector-General may direct, or such other public officers outside the Force as the Governor may direct.

EXAMPLE OF OVER-CAUTION

This may be an excellent example of over-caution but it hardly leaves any room for the natural growth of any convention on the subject among the Ministers. Again, take another example of this spirit of over-caution say the Committee:—

Obviously the Governor as the head of the provincial executive must continue to have the unquestioned right to send for or see any officer of Government, at any time, though no doubt under the new order such personal communication between a Governor and the Secretaries would not occur without the knowledge of the Ministers concerned.

Sir Charles Innes was confronted with a question on this point and asked how he would see the Inspector-General of Police. He did not consider it serious enough to answer it otherwise than by saying that he would probably meet him on the golf-course.

FILM SHOW IN COURT

Judge Witnesses Process And Mechanism Of Sound Recording

LONDON, (By Mail.)

A room at the Law Courts was fitted up as a miniature cinema in mail week and there Mr Justice Bennett went to see and hear films illustrating the process and mechanism of sound recoring.

The judge was hearing an action relating to a patent for eliminating unwanted noises from talking films.

R.C.A. Photophone, Ltd., claimed an injunction against the Gaumont British Picture Corporation and British Acoustic Films alleging infringement of their patent. This the defendants denied.

AGILE LITTLE FELLOW.

On returning to the Bench after seeing the demonstration, the judge inquired whether anyone claimed to have seen that agile little fellow, the electron.

Mr. Whitehead, K.C. (for one of the film companies concerned): Oh yes, my lord. I have seen it. (Laughter.) That is to say, I have seen the "arrival" of an electron. You can, at any rate, define its progress in a cloud-chamber of steam, and photograph the collision of an electron with an atom.

"All matter," said (course) a little later, "is composed of electrons and positive electricity so that, ultimately, it is probable there is no such thing as matter!"

Mr. K. E. Shelley for Gaumont British, explained that not only were the sounds of a voice or an orchestra reproduced but the grain of the film, the silver nitrate and all scratches and dust, were also translated—but into undesirable sounds.

"THE LONELY PIONEER."

Mr. Lionel Heald, for the British Acoustic Company, said the problem of ground noises was known and attacked before the plaintiffs' patent. As for the great problem of who began it, the plaintiffs could not have the honour of being the "lonely pioneer."

Mr. Justice Bennett: Oh, I am not going to give the answer to the historic conundrum about the lonely pioneer, and I am certainly not going to say of the plaintiffs that—

They were the first man to burst.

In this noisy sea [illegible] judgement was reserved.

THE WORLD & ITS WAYS

(Continued from Page 6.)

by any untoward event in the course of the Plebiscite.

Japan

Japan is reported, in the British mail papers, to be imposing a tax on armaments,—a sort of an excess profits tax. Having denounced the Naval Treaty, she has opened the gates wide for intensive armament. The reported measure is therefore merely a step in self-defence, and nothing more. It is not by such means that a period could be placed to this unholy traffic and all the dangers the race in armaments implies.

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON UP BY 3 POINTS

Downward Tendency In Crossrates

GOLD AND SILVER SLIGHTLY BETTER

Wheat Steady But Linseed Easy

BOMBAY, Jan 14

On Monday, cross rates closed easy after opening quiet. The tendency was downward.

NEW YORK COTTON VERY STEADY

The New York cotton market developed considerable steadiness on good buying support.

GOLD AND SILVER BETTER

London gold and silver were slightly better to-day.

WHEAT STEADY BUT LINSEED EASY

Wheat was steady but linseed was easy.

LACK OF ENQUIRY IN SECURITIES

The London Stock Exchange showed very little activity in the absence of any speculative enquiry. Giltedged securities displayed complete lack of enquiry and no business was reported.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)

New York, Jan 14

Previous closing	12.52
To-day's opening	12.55
Difference	+03
To-day's closing	12.55
Difference	+03

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)

Liverpool, Jan 14

Previous closing	6.79
To-day's opening	6.81
Difference	+02
To-day's closing	6.83
Difference	+04

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 242

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Jan 14

Cotton developed considerable steadiness to-day owing to the good buying support after the recent heavy fall which appeared to have been overdone. Some sporadic liquidation appeared but this was easily assorbed by trade buying and covering and the undertone remained very steady.

Trading in May commenced at 12.55 i.e. 3 points higher than the previous closing. Prices advanced on fairly good buying and covering influenced by better Liverpool advices and better stock market with the price gradually rising to 12.61. At this level some southern selling and liquidation appeared but the demand was sufficiently aggressive to prevent any material fall.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 12.55 with a rise of 3 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan 14

The following were the opening ranges

March (12.50/12.49) 12.47/12.47
May (12.55/12.55) 12.55/12.54
July (12.57/12.57) 12.56/12.56

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Jan 14

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m

American January (6.84) 6.86
American March (6.84) 6.85
Egyptian January (8.60) 8.62
Egyptian March (8.57) 8.59

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Jan 14
10-45 p.m

Broach A/M. moved between Rs 241-12 and 243-8 at night. The rate at 10-45 p.m was Rs 242-12 with New York futures about 4 points up.

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EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Jan 14

Previous closing	4.90 3/4
To-day's opening	4.89 7/8
To-day's closing	4.88 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Jan 14

Previous closing	4.90 15/16
To-day's opening	4.90 3/4
To-day's closing	4.89 1/16
Difference	—01 7/8

FRANC RATE

London, Jan 14

Previous closing	74.28
To-day's opening	74.28
To-day's closing	74.15
Difference	—13

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan 14

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.90-3/4 and then eased to 4.90-7/16 subsequently declining to 4.89-7/16, on selling pressure.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.89 1/16

Franc opened at 74.28 and then fell to 74.21 thereafter further receding to 74.15.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 74.15.

LONDON SILVER

London, Jan 14

The market was steady.

	Last price.	To-day's price
Spot	24 7/16d.	24 1/2d.
Forward	24 9/16d.	24 5/8d

LONDON GOLD

London, Jan 14

Gold (£7-1-7 1/2) £7-1-11

BULLION

London, Jan 14

Influx (£61000) nil
Withdrawal nil) nil
Silver Spot (24 7/16d) 24 1/2d
Gold per ounce (£7-1-7 1/2) £7-1-11

DISCOUNTS

London, Jan 14

3 months (3/8 to 7/16 p.c.) 3/8 to 7/16 p.c.
4 months (7/16 to 1/2 p.c.) 7/16 to 1/2 p.c
6 months (1/2 to 1/2 p.c.) 1/2 to 1/2 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Jan 14
3-30 p.m

London on Bombay	1/6 1/16
Paris on Bombay	(5.59 1/4) 5.58 1/4
New York on Bombay	(37.06) 37.00
Berlin on Bombay	(0.92) 0.92
London on Milan	(57.34) 57.21
London on Shanghai	1-5) 1-5
London on Kobe	(1-2) 1-2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Jan 14

Silver opened steady at Rs. 65, 65/2, and 65/6. The market was quiet in the absence of any important demand and the price ruled in a narrow margin. Later in the session, quotations suffered a slight setback owing to scattered selling and liquidation but on better London cables the market rallied and closed steady at Rs. 65, 65/2 and 65/6.

Gold opened at Rs. 35/1/6, 35/2/3 and 35/3/3. Prices at first eased under liquidation and banks selling on rumours of an increase in the sterling Bombay rate but subsequently prices improved on scattered buying and covering influenced by weakness in sterling dollar and closed steady at Rs. 35/1/9, 35/2/6 and 35/3/6

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Please ask for "Divine Gifts' with the details of your disease and the name of your birthday Mrs. Amiyabala Devi "Amiya-Kutir," Dinajpur (Bengal).

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan 14

Liverpool wheat opened firm with March at 59-3/4, May 61-5/8 and July 63-1/4. Little more interest was displayed and some fair purchases were recorded although business on the whole continued to be rather limited.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan 14

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.99 1/4. Prices were steady on some commission, house buying but enquiry on the whole was less aggressive with quotations failing to show any improvement.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Jan 14

Argentine linseed opened steady with February at 12.04. Prices declined on considerable selling and foreign liquidation influenced by favourable crop reports with the price declining to 11.98 at noon.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Jan. 14

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS.

Tin (£231 buyers £231 1/4 sellers Steady) £230 1/2 buyers £230 3/4 sellers. Easier.

Lead (£10 5/16 buyers £10 3/8 sellers Steady) £13 3/16 buyers £10 5/16 sellers Barely steady

Electrolytic Copper (£31 5/8 to £31 3/4) £31 1/4 to £31 3/4

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (0-11 1/4) 0-11 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Ceylon higher (1-11) 1-11

JUTE

Crop Jan-Feb new crop (£18 1/8 buyers) £17 3/4 sellers
Dunlop Jan (£21 1/4) £21 1/2
Lightning Jan (£19 1/4) £19 1/2 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (6 9/16) 6 5/8 paid and value
April-June (6 13/16) 6 13/16 paid and value.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Jan-Feb. £12 5/16 sellers) £12 3/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta Jan-Feb (£11 3/4 sellers) £11 7/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata Jan (£9 1/2 sellers) £9 1/2 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal Jan (£13 5/8 sellers) £13 7/8 sellers

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Jan 14
10-30 p.m

	Rs	a	p
Wheat January	4	5	3
Wheat May	4	15	6
Linseed May	7	2	6

The tone was quiet.

JUTE SHARES QUIET

Teas Neglected

CALCUTTA, Jan 14

Jutes ruled quiet with somewhat easier tone and moderate turnover resulted. In Coals large volume of business took place at better prices Bengal especially advanced sharply to 293 Other shares also kept very steady Teas were neglected. In miscellaneous sugar met with some enquiry and Midnapore Zemindary advanced to 83 while others were more or less unchanged. Government securities showed weaker tendency. Following were the closing quotations:-

Securities: 3 1/2 per cent paper 97/10/6; 3 1/2 per cent loan 104/50 102/7; 4 1/2 per cent Treasury bonds 1935 102/10.

Banks: Central Bank of India 39/8 Imperial Bank fully paid 16-3/3; Imperial Bank contv 40

Coals: Amalgamated 25; Bansdeopur 5 12; Bengal 261; Bhalgora 3 2, Bhulabararee 10/4; Bokaro and Ramgur 9/4; Burrakur 15/5; Charilia 1/15; East Indian 21/2; Equitable 36/12; Kalapahari 13/14; Katras Jherriah 39/4; Minto 4/12; Mundulpoor 6; Nazira 8/8; New Manbhoom 72; Pench Valley 6; Raneegunge 36; Rewa coalfields 12/6; Satpukuria and Asansol 1/2; Sendra 16/12; Standard 31/8; South Karanpura 5/6; Talcher 2/5; Union 18/12.

Jutes: Adamjee 17/12; Agarpara 27/4 ex div; Alliance 44/8; Alexandra 331; Anglo India 559 small lots; Auckland 289/9; Bally 266 8; Barnagore 231 small lot; Belvedere 465; Birla 18/6; Chamdany 227/8; Cheviot 26/18; Clive ordy 37/2; Fort Gloster 744; Fort William 364; Ganges 518; Gouripore 855; Hooghly 75/4; Howrah 65/5; Hukumchand 17/15; India 552 small lot; Kamarhatty 667; Kankinarrah 601 small odd lot; Lansdowne 234 small lot; Lawrence 613; Megna 56; National 27; New Central 452; Orient 237/8; Presidency 6/13 small lot; Reliance 86 small lot; Standard 415 small lots.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 6/8; Bengal Telephone pref 15/6; Jubbulpore electric 18/8; Muttra electric 11/8; Rawalpindi electric 24; Arthur Butler ordy 14/8; Bengal Iron 4/14; Burn and Co ordy 325; Indian Iron and Steel 8/14; Indian Standard Wagon ordy 75/8; Indian Standard Wagon pref 128; Bararee Coke 12; Calcutta Trams ordy 20/4; Titaghur Paper defd 9/14; Midnapore Zemindary 83.

Sugar: Balrampur 19/1; Cawnpore ordy 38/6; Carew and Co 22; Champar 22/3; New Savan 13/9; Purtabpore 15/4.

Teas: Hazimara 46.—A. P.

FAIRLY ACTIVE CONDITIONS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

SHARP ADVANCE IN GERMAN LOANS BUT GILTEDGED SECURITIES DULL

Weakness In Jute And Pepper

GOLD CLAUSE CASES RESTRAINING BUSINESS IN WALL STREET

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Jan 14

On the Stock Exchange, giltedged securities were dull, there was a further setback in Brazilian and Japanese securities; otherwise markets generally showed a return of confidence, fairly active conditions prevailing. Outstanding good features were a sharp advance in German loans and selective buying in tobaccos, breweries, gold minings, notably kaffirs.

Commodities were uninteresting apart from weakness in jute and pepper and strength in copra.

Wall Street opened steady but traders were very cautious. Gold clause cases continue to restrain the market.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Jan 14

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £100

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES

Monday Jan. 7 £99 1/2
Tuesday Jan. 8 £99 5/8
Wednesday Jan 9 £99 5/8
Thursday Jan. 10 £100
Friday Jan 11 £100

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Jan 14
3-30 p.m.

Markets in general were generally quiet but there were some good features Giltedgeds were easier. Oil shares were firmer. Industrials generally were very steady.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£93 3/4) £93 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£112 3/4) £112 1/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£113 5/8) £113 5/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£121 3/8) £121 1/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£109 5/8) £109 1/2
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£119 3/8) £119 1/8

INDUSTRIALS

British Homestores 7 p.c. Preference cumulative 28-1 1/2) 28-1 1/2
Marks and Spencer Splits share (5-10 1/2) 5-10 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 4 3/8) dol 4 3/8
Musical Industries (32-1 1/2) 31-4 1/2
Princhin Johnson (43-6) 43-3
Imperial Chemical Def (38-1 1/2) 38-4 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ord (10-7 1/2) 10-7 1/2
Woolsworth New Ford (114-0) 113-6
Realisation 1930 (£84) £84
Dunlop Rubber (52-7 1/2) 52-7 1/2
University Ordinary (25-6) 25-9
Ford Motors (35-9) 34-7 1/2
Cables and Wireless (6 7/8) 6 7/8
British American Tobacco (128-1 1/2) 128-1 1/2
Camera A' (£7 1/2) £7 3/4
Imperial Tobacco Ord (142-0) 142-0
P and O S N Co Defd (17-9) 17-9
Distillers (94-3) 94-3
Bredrurd Dyers (10-9) 11-0
British Celonese (12-3) 12-3
J and P Coates Ordinary (67-5) 68-3
Courtaulds Ordinary (49-6) 49-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (10-0) 10-0
Western Ltd Ordinary (10-4 1/2) 10-4 1/2
Inter Nickels (24 1/8) 23 5/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (7-9) 7-9
Tata Iron and Steel (£109) £109

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western Ord (£31 1/2) £30
L M S Ford (£21) £20 1/2
L N E R Defd (27 1/4) 27 1/4
Southern Dutch (£21 3/4) £21 3/4
Landing Pass 5 per cent Stock (£137) £137 1/2
London 'G' Stock (£99 1/2) £100 3/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (265-0) 265-0
Goddar New (183-3) 184-6
Moddar New (77-6) 77-6
Sub Nigel (241 3) 241-3
Spring Mines (178-0) 178-9
Union Corporation (142-6) 142-6

INDIAN LOANS

London, Jan 14
3-30 p.m

3 per cent Indian Stock (£95) £95
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£115 1/2) £115 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1955/60 (£117 1/2) £117 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1955/56 (£110 1/4) £110 1/4
4 per cent New Indian 1948-55 (£100) £100
5 per cent Indian 1948/47 (£117 3/4) £116 3/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954/59) (£105 1/2) £105 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan (£113) £113

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (21-10 1/2) 21-6
Empire of India and Ceylon (36-10 1/2) 36-10 1/2
Donaro Tea (45-0) 45-0

JUTES SHARES

Bangalore (£14) £16

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (24-9) 24-3
Gula Kelampong (23-1 1/2) 23-1 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (33-0) 32-7 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (61-3) 61-10 1/2
Burma Corporation (9-0) 9-0
Rio Tintos (£16) £16 1/4
East-Rand Proprietary (53-8) 54-0
Rand Mines (142-6) 142-6

OIL SHARES

Venezuela (40-0) 40-0
Anglo Persian (47-8) 48-9
Burma Oil (75 7 1/2) 76-3
Mexican Eagle (7-0) 7-0
Shell Transport (48-9) 50-0
Royal Dutch (£18 7/8) £19 1/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Jan 14

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motors (dol 31 5/8) dol 31 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 11 1/4) dol 11 1/8
U S Steel Common (dol 37 1/8) dol 37 1/2
U S Steel Preference (dol 86 1/4) unquoted

A. I. NEWSPAPER EXHIBITION

To Be Held At Allahabad On Jan. 28.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 14.

The Second All-India Newspaper Exhibition will be held at Allahabad on the Magh Mela grounds on January 28. Mr. Sachidananda Sinha, Bar-at-Law Editor of the 'Hindustan Review' has been requested to perform the opening ceremony.

Dr. Narain Prasad Asthana is the Chairman of the Reception Committee. The Vidya Mandal of Allahabad is making all arrangements for the Exhibition.—United Press.

Karachi Pays Homage To Gidwani's Memory

Markets Observe Hartal And Municipal Offices Remain Closed

KARACHI, Jan. 14.

A large number of people of all castes and communities called at the residence of the late Acharya Gidwani to pay a tribute to the departed leader. The body was taken in a huge procession through the principal streets of Karachi to the cremation ground where Dr. Choitram Gidwani president, Sind Provincial Congress Committee, and Swami Krishnanand delivered funeral oration eulogising Acharya Gidwani's services to the country.

The local markets are observing "Hartal". The Municipal Offices remained closed in memory of Acharya Gidwani.—A. P. Special

A. I. C. C. GENERAL SECRETARYSHIP

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 14.

Acharya Kripalani will relinquish the General Secretaryship of the A.I.C.C. on February 16 as he has not been elected to the A.I.C.C.—A.P.

MR. VELINKAR CONTINUES DEFENCE ADDRESS

(Continued from page 7).

sel submitted that the bare words of Dwarkadas, without a scrap of paper to support it should not be accepted merely because it rested with his prodigious memory. Counsel remarked Dwarkadas was "a dishonourable and dishonest witness, impecunious, and had been contradicted by Mr. Gray."

"All the strong perfume which my learned friend sprayed on him could not remove the stink in the nostrils of those who heard his evidence" Mr. Velinker said in concluding his arguments on Dwarkadas Jugulkishore's evidence.

DENTIST IN WITNESS BOX

Mr. Velinker then proceeded to examine the evidence of Mr Bhide. He said that he was a dentist.

Magistrate: Why do you say he is only a dentist. He is a man of many occupations.

Mr. Velinker: Yes, there is an old saying that a cobbler should stick to his awl. If Mr. Bhide had stuck to his awl, instead of making his expedition into the witness box, he would have saved this description, that if Nabhiram's evidence is disbelieved Bhide's should also be disbelieved."

Nabhiram's evidence was so full of untruthful statements. Counsel stated, that even his Counsel refused to come to his rescue and spray on him the perfume he exhausted on Dwarkadas. "Nabhiram's evidence was like a red rag to a bull" as far as the prosecution Counsel was concerned. Both Nabhiram and Bhide took their source for their evidence from Mr. P. T. Shah, who never came before the Court In short Counsel explained their evidence was the effect that Mr Shah wanted to purchase some jewels and he went to Mr. Bhide The latter accompanied by Nabhiram saw Mr Jehangir Petit who told them that his mother had some jewels for sale. They went to Chatteau Petit and saw the jewels which the prosecution alleged the accused had concealed.

"THE MISSING LINK"

A simple story which needed no corroboration and no circumstantial evidence to support it, Counsel continued but it supplied the missing link in the chain of evidence that was being forged for the prosecution. The prosecution knew that the evidence of Dwarkadas would fail as he was like a broken reed in the witness box and so the good offices of Mr. Jamnadas Morarji, the broker of Mr. Dinshaw were sought and these two witnesses were put to say the story they told in Court.

Counsel asked the Court to note the artistic touch which Mr. Bhide, the Dentist, gave to his evidence to give it the semblance of truth. He had stated that while he was talking to Jehangir Petit, two telephone messages were sent to Goolbai

This witness who was not able to say when he received the summons to appear as a witness in this case remembered with wonderful accuracy that while he was in the office of Mr Jehangir Petit two telephone messages were received. The sketch which this gentleman of artistic tastes who was not only a dentist, but a Cable merchant Insurance Agent, Finance broker but unfortunately not Jeweller-broker, drew of the pair of earrings which he saw at Chatteau Petit was sufficient evidence to prove that he was telling a falsehood

Counsel then read the charges against the accused and pointed out the important bearing which Mr. Bhide's evidence had on the charge, as it dealt with the concealment of jewellery between January 16, 1931—the date on which the decree was obtained by the Bank of India and February 1932—the date of the adjudication of Bai Goolbai.

It was to prove that someone had seen these jewels in the possession of Goolbai after the decree was obtained. Counsel submitted, that these two witnesses were put in the witness box. "But the finger of providence always pointed out the liar"

EXTRAORDINARY COMBINATION

Examine the story of Mr Bhide, Counsel said, and you will know whether it is true or not He started off by telling the Court that Jehangir came to him for a loan. Imagine going to a Dentist to ask him to arrange a loan? Mr. Velinker said.

Magistrate: A curious combination. A dentist and a finance broker. (Laughter).

Mr Velinker: An extra-ordinary combination. Thinking of cables and insurance while he was extracting other people's teeth (Laughter). A fatal thing for the patient, as his evidence was for the prosecution. The only use he would have been for the prosecution was if he was a jewellery broker. (Laughter).

Counsel then drew the Court's attention to the fact that Bhide came on the scene after Bhide had given his evidence before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Gray had not mentioned a single word about Bhide or his visit to Chatteau Petit to view the ornaments which the prosecution alleged Goolbai had concealed

Magistrate: Do you mean to suggest that while the prosecution case was going on in Police Court, the Bank was making investigations outside the Court?

Mr. Velinker: Certainly, that is the evidence in this case of the prosecution itself. Bhide was brought on the scene long after Mr. Gray gave his evidence. Counsel also drew attention to the fact that in the complaint not a word was mentioned about Bhide's visit to Chatteau Petit.

Mr. Velinker had not concluded his address when the Court rose for the day.

Further hearing was adjourned to-day.

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A CORRECTION

"Mahatmaji's Feet" & Not "Mahadeo Desai's"

In the New Delhi message issued early on Monday morning the Associated Press sends the following correction:—

"Mahatma Gandhi has been inundated with enquiries with regard to the condition of his feet. Mr. Mahadev Desai states that" etc

INCREASED SELLING PRESSURE IN COTTON

Wall-Street Market Weak And Absence Of Support

HEAVY LIQUIDATION IN LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

Probable Date Or Nature Of Decision On Gold Clause Difficult To Mention

Bombay, Jan. 14.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market was easy on increased selling pressure, stimulated by weakness of Wall-Street and unfavourable Liverpool Cables.

Pending the decision of the Supreme Court, there was utter absence of any speculative buying. There was some buying by Japanese which was offset by long liquidation.

The markes opened at a decline of 2 points with May 12.55. There was scattered covering which improved prices 2 points from the opening level and May was quoted 12.57. This was the highest level for the day and later on prices declined 6 points under long liquidation. There was a marked absence of any buying and the market closed at about the lowest level of the day at a net decline of 5 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 5 points to 12.65c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and prices declined on nervous liquidation. The market closed at a decline of 8 to 5 points and spot cotton prices were reduced 7 points at 12.65c. per lb.

REUTER'S WEEKLY REVIEW

Prices on the New York Cotton Exchange have been steady during the week under review. Advances encountered a little more Southern selling while declines were checked by foreign and domestic trade buying. Speculative interest was restricted by a disposition to await developments in Washington. Particularly with regard to the Bankhead quotas and Government crop loan policies for 1935.

More optimistic views of general business prospects were still in evidence but buyers were little disposed to reach for cotton in view of the indications that Southern offerings were sufficient to supply current offtake at prevailing prices.

A further widening of differences between New York and Liverpool coloured the reports of firmer markets for competitive growths abroad and houses with foreign connections were persistent buyers on all setbacks.

The Department of Agriculture estimates the world production of all growths at 23,000,000 compared with 26,100,000 bales of 478 pounds last year.

The Goods market was quiet but prices generally ruled firm.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 5 points on Saturday with May 6.82. There was Continental and speculative realising together with stop-loss selling which was offset by trade calling and steady Egyptian advices. Later on there was Bombay selling and hedge selling by outsiders and further stop-loss selling. There was utter absence of any buying and the market was very weak. The market closed at a net decline of 8 to 6 points. Middling American spot cotton prices were reduced by 9 points at 7.09d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was easy on increased selling pressure and closed at a decline of 10 points. At the close January was 5.82, March 5.81 and May 5.81.

EGYPTION COTTON

Egyption cotton futures section was quiet with a scattered selling. Sakels futures declined 2 to points and spot cotton prices declined 6 points at 8.95d. Uppers futures declined 6 points and spot cotton prices were 5 points down at 7.99d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

There was further short lowering in the Alexandria market which in the absence of any selling resulted in a rise of 24 to 6 points in Sakels futures. Ashmount cotton futures were quiet and closed at a decline of 4 points with February 13.85.

CARRY-OVER PROSPECTS

A Liverpool firm writes:—

"On account of the larger acreage to be planted next season, and consequently the expected larger yield, there has been an inclination in certain quarters to interpret the position as very bearish, attention being directed to the poor spinners' takings and exports so far this season, it being further argued that consumption of American cotton will only be 11 million bales. Personally, we cannot agree with this standpoint, and believe that the actual consumption will be nearer 11¼ to 12 millions. This means that the carry-over, as was the case last year, will be considerably reduced."

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May highest 12.57 (10-4 a.m.)

Lowest 12.51—06 (10-28 a.m.)

Liverpool May highest 6.83—04 (10-1 a.m.)

Lowest 6.78 —09 (11-57 a.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received today the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Date for Court gold decision indefinite but even if adverse to Government, confident Congress would immediately pass retroactive laws covering situation.

New York: Should Supreme Court decide gold clause abrogation unconstitutional, action would be highly inflationary. No intelligent opinion can mention probable date or nature of decision available.

New York: Our belief gold decision will be consistent with present status contracts. If necessary for adverse decision remedial legislation or measures will have been provided for. Pool Manager's statement total ten twelve cent loans and pool cotton 57,00,000 bales considered bullish as it is much smaller than generally supposed.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs Orvis Bros and Co., New York:—

Liquidation continuing to be absorbed by trade buying on scale down. Think buyers will do better by waiting.

Messrs Patel Bros have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

11-34 a.m.: Bombay and general liquidation on disappointing United States markets.

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Jan 12

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report of closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer. Forn Power Com	5
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	17
Electric Bond Common	7 1/4
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	34
Columbia Gas	7
American Tel and Tel	104
Western Union Telg	81 3/4
Radio Corporation	5
Chesapeake and Ohio	44
New York Central	19
Baltimore and Ohio R R	13
Erie R R	12
Pennsylvania R R	23
Union Pacific R R	107
Great North Pfd	15 1/2
National Distillers	27
Hiram Walker	29
Amr Tobacco B	83
Dupont de Nemours	95
Bethelehem Steel	31 1/2
United States Steel	37 1/4
African Smelting	36
Int Nickel of Canada	23
Anaconda Copper Mining	11
Kennecott Copper	16
Cerro de Pasco Copper	43
International Harvestor	40
Ford Motors of Canada 'A'	80
General Motors	31 1/2
Packard Motor	5
General Electric	21
St Oil of N J	42
Atlantic Refining	24
Socony	18 3/4
Plymouth Oil	7
American Radiator	14 1/2
Chase Bank	25 3/4
National City Bank	21 3/4
Sun Life of Canada	340
Celanese Corp of Amr	32
General Foods	33
National Dairy	16 1/2
Canadian Pacific	12

Market continues uncertain.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Jan 14.

The local silver market ruled steady to-day on general buying. Stocks in the local market are fairly heavy but the technical situation of the market is healthy as the recent heavy liquidation has corrected the overbought situation. London gold was 2d. down at £7-1-7 1/2 while London-Paris cross rate was unchanged at 74.28. New York silver prices were easy on Saturday and closed 1/8 cent down at 54 1/4 but Montreal Silver Exchange was firm and closed at a rise of 45 to 25 points with March 55.25, May 55.45 and July 56.05. In the local market Posh delivery opened to-day at Rs. 64/14 and improved to Rs. 65/2 on general buying by bazar operators. The gold market was also quiet but steady with a moderate business

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	65 0 0
February settlement	65 2 0
March settlement	65 7 0
April settlement	67 2 0
Ready gold	35 1 6
February settlement	35 2 3
March settlement	35 3 3

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Jan 12

March	1.87
May	1.90
July	1.93
September	1.98

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Jan 14

Ready Javas Rs 13-8-6

S S Fusijama Rs. 3-8-3

S S Nawab Rs. 3-9-3

Shipment Nov-Dec Rs. 3-8

Shipment January Rs. 3-8-9

Shipment Feb-March Rs. 3-8-9

Shipment April-May Rs. 3-9-6

Shipment July-Sept Rs. 3-11-8

Kesar Rs. 13-10

Sarava Rs. 13-8

Purtabpur Rs. 13-2

African Rs. 13-5

Java Spot F3.10

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Jan. 14.

S.S. Vasna, Capt. J Rowe, Basrah via Karachi; Agents M M & Co.

„ Kenya, Capt. J Edie, Durban via Marmagoa; Agents M M & Co.

„ Jalarashmi, Capt. P L Mahhes, Moulmein and Rangoon; Agents Scindia S N Co., Ltd.

„ Garmula, Capt. J N Collins, Rangoon via Colombo; Ags: M M and Co.

„ Hellanger, Capt. Abrahamsen, Batum via Karachi; Agents Standard Vacuum Corporation.

„ Belgium Maru, Capt. S Jone, Agents Osaka S Kaisha.

„ Jalabala, Capt. Trick, Bassein via Karachi; Agents Scindia S N Co., Ltd.

DEPARTURES.

M V Fusijama, Capt. C. Leve, Trieste via Bhavnagar, Agents Lloyd Triestino.

S.S. Jehangir, Capt. Clifton, Calcutta, Agents Turner Morrison and Co.

„ Elysia, Capt. Henderson, Coast Ports and Karachi, Agents Grahams T Co., Ld.

LOADING.

Bombay, Jan. 14.

S.S. Akbar, Jeddah via Karachi.

„ Toyama Maru, Karachi, China and Japan Ports.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Jan. 14.

B. C. RATE—
T T D D 1/8

LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/8 1/16 January.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 Feb-June
Banks selling T T 1/6 July-Dec
Banks buying T T 1/8 1/8 Jan-Feb
Banks buying D D 1/8 5/32 Jan-Feb
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 Jan-Feb
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 Mar-July

NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 278 3/4
Banks selling T T 271 3/4
Banks buying T T 269 1/2

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 556
Banks buying D D 566

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 1/8

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 3/8
Banks buying T T 77 1/8

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 118

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 95 1/2

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.90 8/4 12th instant
Shanghai/London 1/5 14th instant
Japan/London 1/2 14th instant
Java/London 7.21 7/8 12th instant
London/Paris 74.28 12th instant
London/Belgium 20.95 1/2 12th instant
London/Switzerland 15.13 1/2 12th instant
London/Italy 87.34 12th instant
London/Berlin 12.21 12th instant
London/Stockholm 19.89 12th instant
London/New York 4.90 15/16 12th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.25 1/4 12th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Very firm.

Gold £7-1-9 1/2 11th instant £7-1-7 1/2 12th instant

Silver London Ready 24 7/16 11th 11th instant 24 7/16 12th instant

Silver London Forward 24 9/16 11th 24 9/16 12th instant

Silver New York Ready 54 5/8 11th instant 54 5/8 12th instant

London discounts 3 mos 7/16 per cent 11th instant 7/16 per cent 12th instant

London discounts 6 mos 1/2 per cent 11th instant 1/2 per cent 12th instant

Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c.

Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.

Money:—Call 2 p.c.

3 Mos 1 1/2 p.c.

6 Mos 2 p.c.

Tone: Firm.

NO FORWARD TRADING IN SHARES

Bombay, Jan 14

There was no forward trading to-day in the share bazar. The market will re-open to-morrow. Tightness of money is discouraging buyers and professional operators are unloading with a view to replace on declines and to shake out weak holders.

There is no important development in financial conditions here and the voting for the loan will be made public which will have important effect on the Continental Political situation.

There is nothing in the general situation to cause any material fall in prices and the long-range outlook remains still promising. Thus it will be advisable to buy on all weak markets as we believe that the present tightness of money is only temporary.

TEJI-MANDI PREMIUMS

Bombay, Jan 14

Cotton Broach A/M	19	0	0
Cotton Broach monthly	4	4	0
Silver February	0	11	0
Silver March	1	12	0
Gold February	0	2	0
Gold March	0	7	0
Linseed May	0	10	0
Wheat May	0	6	3

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Jan 12

February 12.14
March 12.14—03
April 12.29—04

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan 12

March 59 1/2—5/8d.
May 61 3/8—5/8d.
July 63—5/8d.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan 12

May 0.99 1/4c
July 0.91 1/4—3/8c
September 0.89 3/4—3/8c

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, Jan 14

	To-day	Total
Bengal D/J	2,150	35,750
Oomra D/J	nil	nil

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD

The following rates prevailed in the market on 14th day of January 1935.

Broach Fully Good Quality.

Vaidas

(B.T.) April-May 1934-35
10-30 Rs. 243/4
12-30 Rs. 242/4
2-30 Rs. 241/8

April-May
Highest Rs. 243/8
Lowest Rs. 1/8

To-day the bazar was closed at 2-30 B.T.) on account of "Makar-Sankranti" holiday.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan 14

Following a further decline of 5 points in New York cotton futures, the local cotton market was expected to open to-day at Rs. 239 for Broach A/M delivery but the market opened very steady at Rs. 241 on private unconfirmed reports of damage to cotton crop by frost. There was scattered covering at the opening which improved prices to Rs. 241/4 but frost report were not confirmed and were followed by long liquidation which depressed prices to Rs. 239/12. Later on the market was steady. It is true that the Broach cotton crop has to pass through usual cold period which will have a sustaining effect on prices.

As pointed out before, we see no reason for any important change in prices in the near future as American markets are nervous over the decision of the Supreme Court regarding gold clause while locally extensive option business will check any big fluctuation.

Later the market ruled steady with a limited business and closed at 3 p.m. being Makar Sankranti as under:—

	Rs. a. p
Broach A/M	140 4 0
Oomra D/J	225 0 0
Oomra March	225 0 0
Bengal D/J	160 8 0
Bengal March	161 12 0

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan 14

	Old	New
Bengal Superfine	...	178
Bengal Fine	156	168
Bengal F G	150	163
Sindh-Punjab Fine	156	168
Sindh-Punjab F G	150	163
Wardha-Hingt	...	248/50
Nagpur/Savner	...	230/52
Pundhurna	...	240/42
Yeotmal	...	241
Arvi	...	240
Ellichpur	...	238
Amraoti-Berar	228	234
Khamgaon	...	238/239
Mulkapur	...	232
Khandesh	227	230/32
Jalna/Sailu	220/22	230/32
Broach Fine	248	...
Punjab/American	...	286
Punjab/American mix	...	275
Cambodia	306/311	...
Miraj/Sangli	236/246	...
Compta Good	241/251	...
Bagalkot	226	...
Kampala	306	...
Busoga	393	...
Jinja	391	...
Manza	...	...

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, Jan 14

In full-pressed bales.	12-1-35.	Since 1st Sept This year.
Khandesh	1,451	77,202
Central India	629	14,791
Barsi and Nagar	691	34,971
Hyderabad Gaorani	...	9,590
Berar	2,410	84,383
Central Provinces	562	19,748
Total Oomras	5,750	240,985
Dholera	3,606	57,483
N W Provinces	1,525	15350
Rajputana	175	3,049
Sind-Punjab	6,260	114,738
Broach	...	8,234
Coompta and Dharwar	...	20,158
Westerns-Northerns	178	19,773
Cocoanada	...	105
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	26,164
Persian	...	2,182
American	...	5,700
Egyptian and African	818	32,663
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	4
Total	18,307	602,593

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 10th Jan

In full-pressed bales	12-1-35.	This year.
Europe	3,312	115,390
Japan and China	3,859	309,532
Coast Ports	...	8,000
Up-country by Rail	...	69,255
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	13,932
Total	7,171	516,109

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

	1934-35	1933-34
F P Bales		
Receipts to date 12-1-35	8530000	5802000
Receipts yesterday 12-1-35	8000	13000
Exports to date 12-1-35	2689000	4541000
Stock at Ports 11-1-35	2975000	3951000
Stock at Interior Towns 11-1-35	849000	2130000
Stock at Liverpool 11-1-35	930000	985000
Visible Supply 11-1-35	6060000	8934000
Quantity in Sight 11-1-35	8255000	9174000
Quantity out of Sight 11-1-35	4913000	6793000

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Jan 14.

Khandesh	1,451 bales.
Central India	629 bales.
Barsi-Nugger	691 bales.
Berar	2,410 bales.
Central Provinces	569 bales.
Dhollera	3,606 bales.
N W Provinces	1,525 bales.
Rajputana	175 bales.
Sind-Punjab	6,260 bales.
Western-Northerns	178 bales.
Egyptians	818 bales.
Total cotton	18,307 bales.
Wheat	2,788 cwts.
Linseed	1,055 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	303 cwts.
Gingellyseed	1,614 cwts.
Groundnuts	18,248 cwts.
Castorseeds	1,889 cwts.
Rice	37,463 cwts.
Myrabollams	3,065 cwts.
Cottonseed	21,084 cwts.
Gram	1,648 cwts.
Joowar	304 cwts.
Barley	889 cwts.
Bajree	1,837 cwts.
Coal	530 tons.

GOLD CLAUSE AND U. S. GOVERNMENT

Action Involves Seventy Million Dollars

SUPREME COURT'S DECISION AWAITED

BOMBAY, January 14.

Four actions, involving about 70 million dollars are proceeding in the U.S. Supreme Court against the Government.

These actions which are by holders of gold Bonds deny Government's right to stop payment in gold on those securities on which such payment had been agreed upon, this condition being provided for by the so-called Gold Clause.

JUTE ACREAGE TO DECREASE

Market Strong

Calcutta, Jan 11.

Messrs. Bhagwanlal Nanavati and Co have issued the following weekly report:

JUTE.

During the period under review there were three working days as the markets were closed for two days on account of I'd holidays. The outstanding event of the period was the announcement by the Government of 5 annas less Jute crop cultivation to be effected by a voluntary restriction scheme. This decision had a salutary effect on all the cognate markets especially raw Jute which registered a rise of about Rs. 1/8 during the week. The closing rate of Jute was 38/8. The manufactured goods market moved strong in sympathy and the rates of nine porter hessians registered a rise of about six annas during the week's trading. The buoyancy in other markets was fully reflected in values of Jute shares which registered many sharp rises though the closing rates were below the best touched on account of profit taking. The undertone is firm and eventually one will still see higher levels in Jute shares. There were spasmodic falls and rises in many scrips and it became extremely difficult to put through business at best and lowest prices of the day as the case might be. The most notable advance was the uninterrupted rise in India Jute which moved up to 615 from 540 during the week to close at 570. Ganges Jute likewise recorded a big jump and advanced to 350 from 420 during the course of the week. Lansdowne and Baranagore recorded a big jump as the prices were pushed up to 240 from 195 in the former case and in the latter to 240 from 200 the close being 235. Anglo-India jumped up to 600 to close at 570. Albion went up to 325 to close at 310. Alliance to 445 to close at 435. The highest and lowest levels touched in the undernoted scrips are informative. Auckland, 310-290 Bally 280-265, Budge Budge 425-400, Belvedere 480-460, Champdany 235-225, Cheviot 270-265, Dalhousie 475-460, Delta 480-460, Fort Gloster 790-760, Fort William 386-356, Gourepore 915-880, Gondolpara were reported at 1140. Kanknarrah 620-600, Kinnison and Kelvin were quoting 820 and 720 respectively. Lawrence were quoting 605 and Union 610. New Central fluctuated 460-440, Orient 255-242, Standard 440-430, Naihati 545-525. The speculative counters Howrah and Kamarhatty presented an animated appearance throughout the sessions. Howrah recorded a sharp rise of Rupees three and a half from Rs. 63/2 the peak price being 66/11 the close being 66/4. Kamarhatty moved up to 696 at one time but could not maintain the rise as the same were quoting 684 at the close. The high and low price of Kamarhatty was 696-672. In small priced shares Birla were a steady feature round Rs. 19, Hukumchand 17/12, National 27/8, Clive 36/10, Presidency 6/14, Craig 2/12, Waverley 4, Adamjee were steady in the region of Rs. 17, Northbrook and Empire were quoting 57 and 46 respectively.

COTTON

The Jute section having monopolised the attention of operators, this section was totally neglected. Kesoram were quoting 4/11.

COAL

There was a stir in popular counters such as Equitable, Benal, Sendra, Standard, New Manbhoom. They were quoting 37/10, 270, 15, 30, 68 respectively at the close. Amalgamated were done at 23/8, Pench Valley 53/8, Burrakur were in the vicinity of 14/8. East Indian done at 21/4.

MISCELLANEOUS

In this section Engineering group were on balance steady. Indian Iron were in the region of 8/8, Bengal Iron 4/12, Burn and Co, ord 325, Indian Standard Wagon 75/8, Indian Galvanizing Rs. 11, Marshalls Rs. 2. In sugar section the trend of values was on the upgrade. Cawnpore were quoting 36/12, New Savan 13/4, Balrampur 10/12, Carew 21/8, B. I. C. ord. were done at 2/14, Burmah Corporation 6/4, Braithwaite Rs. 8. Bengal Telephone 18/12, Calcutta Tram 20/4, Upper Jumna 12/8, Indian Wood Products 37/12. Triton Insurance 228, Midnapore Zamindary Rs. 80, Bengal-Assam Steamship were quoting Rs. 219, Ex Div. India General Rs. 119, Calcutta Port Shipping Rs. 14/12.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 35/13, Highest Rs. 36/14, Lowest Rs. 35/12, Closing Rs. 36/11.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 44/2, Higest Rs. 44/10, Lowest Rs. 43/15, Closing Rs. 44/8.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May, Opening Rs 45/2, Highest Rs. 45/11, Lowest Rs 44/13, Closing Rs. 45/10.

Cotton Seeds Delivery January, Opening Rs. 27/6, Closing Rs. 27/6.

Cotton Seeds Delivery May, Opening Rs. 26/14, Highest Rs. 27/7, Closing Rs. 27/4.

BOMBAY'S COLD WAVE

One Degree Higher Than Last Year But Bad Enough

There has been a sudden change in the weather for the past two days and Bombay is once again in the grip of a cold wave.

Fortunately, it is not so severe as it was ast year about this time. Last year the temperature went as low as 50 degrees. Besides the cold wave was not confined to Bombay but prevailed throughout India and was followed by the terrible earthquake in Behar.

Generally between 10th and 15th January every year a cold wave passes over Northern India. During the last few days, the cold wave has passed over Guierar and the crops in some places were destroyed by frost.

On Sunday the thermometer recorded 72 degrees maximum which is about 10 degrees below the normal. In the evening it dropped to 54. At 1 a.m. on Monday the cold increased and the mercury dropped to 51.

On Monday morning warm clothes and blankets were freely used by people to warm themselves up while tram drivers were protected by their service coats. The victoria drivers had to satisfy themselves with covering their heads from the biting breeze.

The temperature in Poona on Sunday was 40, in Agra 38, Kashmir 29 and Simla 24. No death is so far reported from the severity of the cold in Bombay.

COLD WAVE TO CONTINUE

Temperature Likely To Register Further Fall In Central India

POONA, Jan. 14.

Scattered falls of rain or snow have again occurred in the Punjab and Kumaon Hills. The low pressure area over central parts of the country has given local showers in Chota Nagpur.

The cold wave persists over Northwest India, where the minimum temperatures have been ten to fifteen degrees below normal those in the Punjab being near or below freezing point.

The Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Dalhousie half an inch; Muktesar three quarters and Mussoorie, Dehra Dun and Daltonganj quarter each.

FORECAST

Local falls of rain or snow will occur along Western Himalayas and scattered showers will extend in Northeast India. Temperature will continue to be markedly low in Northwest India and fall in United Provinces, central parts of the country and Deccan —A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 14-1-1935

Change of 8a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .004 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 64.4 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 54.5 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 75.3 degrees 8.0 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 60.4 degrees 6.4 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 43 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N E

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 8 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 220 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 29 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 14-1-35

At 8-7 a.m local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 69.6deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.18 inches and a compensated aneroid 30.01 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT

Bombay, Jan 14

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett	97/15/6
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	97/15/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett	110/11
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash	110/11
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett	119/3
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash	119/3

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	110/12
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	120
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	111/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L	103/6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH)

3 per cent 1941 Cash	101
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	102/8
4 per cent 1943	106
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	117
5 per cent 1939/44	108/2
5 per cent 1940/43	109/2
5 per cent 1935	101/6
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	108/14
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B	102/8

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974	104/12
4 per cent M Deb 1974	104/4
5 per cent M Deb 1950	118
6 per cent M Deb 1954	127/6
6 per cent K P T 1956	127/4
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937	108

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 97/15 and declined to Rs. 97/9 on heavy speculative selling. At this level there was some short covering which improved prices to Rs. 97/11.

LIQUIDATION IN COTTON

Rubber Prices To Rise

Messrs. M and B Stern have received the following cables from their head office:—

Cotton: "Some liquidation due gold clause but trade good buyer and do not look for much decline."

Wheat: "Opinion unchanged."

Sugar: "Advise purchases around present levels."

Rubber: "Looks higher. Advise purchases in quiet markets."

CAWNPORE SUGAR MARKET

Cawnpore, Jan 11

Marhowrah	8 3 6
Pachrukhi	8 2 0
Pertabpur	8 2 0
New Savan	7 15 0
Ghughly	7 14 6
Basti	8 3 0
Ramkhetan	7 15 0
Luxmigunj	7 15 0
Padrauna	7 14 0
Siswa Bazar	7 15 0
Nawabgunj	8 2 6
Savan (Indian)	7 13 6
Khadda	7 13 6
Harinagar	7 15 0
Motipore	8 3 0
Khatkuiyan	7 14 0
Sitalpur	8 3 6
Captainguni	7 15 0
Hathua	7 14 0
Chitauni	7 15 0
Tomkohi AAA	7 13 0
Harkwa	8 0 0
Behta	8 2 0
Rhotas	8 5 0
Cawnpore	8 7 0

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JUPITER GENERAL
has a net work of agencies throughout the country.
J7

REGD. NO. B. 1069

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling agents throughout the world.
J8

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1935

Release Of Martial Law Prisoners

M.L.A's. GIVE NOTICE OF RESOLUTIONS

Fazlul Haq Urges Abolition Of Viceroy's Council

NEW DELHI, Jan. 12.

Among the new members of the Legislative Assembly, Lala Sham Lal of Rohtak has tabled a large number of questions relating to the Depressed Classes and the difficulties and disadvantages that they suffer in many respects, which will be answered by Government, in the Assembly, when its session commences on January 21.

Lala Sham Lal through an interpellation enquires whether in actual practice the members of the Depressed Classes are not being generally recruited to various ranks of the defence force of their own country even though their claims to All-India Services have been recognised. If so, does the Government propose to remove this invidious distinction in the matter of recruitment?

Lala Sham Lal wants to be informed if the police pays proper attention and takes prompt action, when the Depressed Class people complain of abduction and kidnapping of Depressed Class girls married or unmarried, and if Government does not propose to issue directions to the police to take always proper action in such cases.

NAGPUR MODEL URGED.

Through another question, he brings to the notice of Government that the Delhi University and other Universities of India should permit candidates of recognised Depressed Class students to appear in their different examinations without charging admission fees, as the Nagpur University is doing.

The Member also desires to be told as to what is the number of posts (excluding posts as sweepers or menials) given to the members of the Depressed Classes all over India during the last six months in Postal, Telegraphic and Railway Departments.

Another question given notice of by the same member runs to the effect whether the Government proposes to enhance the price of intoxicants available at railway refreshment rooms with a view to discouraging their consumption.

Lala Sham Lal will also ask for the number of postal cash certificates uncashed by depositors or their legal representatives by March 31, 1934 even 12 years after their issue.

HAVE TO AXE CABINET.

The abolition of the Executive Council of His Excellency the Governor-General is urged by Mr. A. K. Fazlul Haq, M.L.A., through a resolution that he has tabled for adoption by the Assembly during its ensuing session.

The Assembly Department has so far received notices of about 20 resolutions and more than 100 questions, relating to many interesting and important matters administrative, political, economic and social.

JUTE PROCEEDS FOR BENGAL.

Mr. Fazlul Haq recommends to His Excellency the Governor-General for handing over to the Government of Bengal the entire proceeds from jute duty to be earmarked for expenditure on free primary education and on schemes, in furtherance of the welfare of the peasantry in the province.

Sardar Mangal Singh is responsible for a resolution that will come up for discussion in the Assembly desiring the immediate release of Punjab Martial Law Prisoners and of those convicted in what are known as Lahore Conspiracy Cases 1914-15.

The appointment of a Committee of not less than eight members of the Assembly (of whom the majority shall be non-officials) for making enquiries and suggestions in regard to reduction in the expenditure of the Government of India, is recommended in another resolution by Mr. Fazlul Haq.

NEW SCALE OF PAY.

The same Member suggests that all cuts in the pay or salary of officers drawing less than Rs. 200 a month should be abolished and in lieu of the scale now in force, the following scale of cuts should be imposed: 1. In case of pay or salary from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 per month 10 per cent. cut. 2 In case of salary from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 per month 20 per cent. cut. 3. In case of salary from 1,000 to Rs. 2,500 per month 30 per cent. cut. 4. In case of salary from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,000 per month 40 per cent. cut and 5. In case of pay from Rs. 3,000 and above per month 50 per cent. cut

HOARE MUST MOVE.

In case of members of the Imperial Services, a recommendation should be submitted to the Secretary of State for India for undertaking necessary legislation in Parliament, for legalising the cuts proposed in their pay, salary or pension.

The import of foreign rice on a large scale and the dumping of the Indian market has been seriously agitating the minds of many members of the new Assembly, as is evident from a number of questions and resolutions that have been framed by some of them in this connection.

Mr. N. Ranga views with alarm the continued dumping of rice into the country and the failure so far of the Government of India to come to the rescue of the peasants, and through a resolution urges upon Government the necessity of taking immediate steps to stop further dumping of rice by raising a prohibitive duty.

SEPARATION OF SIND.

Mr. Ranga will subject the Commerce Member to a long questionnaire in connection with the dumping of rice into the Indian market.

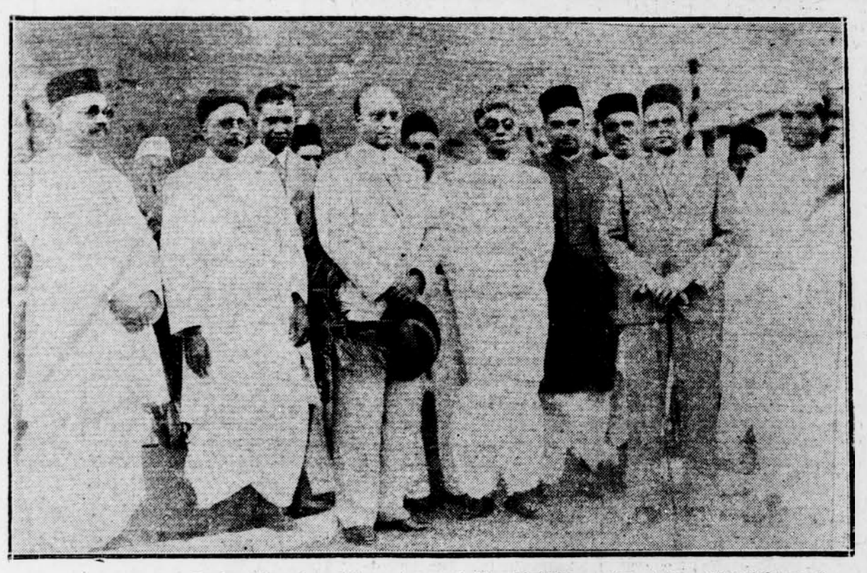
The separation of Sind is another important question that will be discussed in the Assembly, when the Government will have to reply to an interpellation of Mr. N. B. Bhutto enquiring whether Government contemplate appointing a Deputy Governor for Sind, in pursuance of the recommendation made by the Sind administration Committee, pending the inauguration of the ensuing reforms. He further wants to know what would be the constitution of Sind Government, in the event of her administration being separated for the transitional period as foreshadowed by the Sind Administrative Committee.—United Press.

RAJEN BABU LEAVES FOR DELHI

PATNA, Jan. 14.

Babu Rajendra Prasad accompanied by Dr. Syed Mahmud, Mr. Mathura Prasad and Mr. Krishnadas left this morning by the Sealdah-Delhi Express for Delhi. They will reach Delhi to-morrow morning at 9 a.m. to attend the Congress Working Committee meeting.

Mr. Anugraha Narayan Singh M.L.A. proceeds to Delhi to-night and the three other M.L.A.'s on January 16.—United Press



The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Building for the Shraddhanand Anath Mahilashram, Matunga, was performed on Saturday evening under the presidentship of Seth Mathuradas Visonfhi Khimji. Photo shows Seth Mathuradas Visson'i Khimji in the centre along with Mr. M. R. Jayakar, President of the Society, and Members of the Society.

BURMA MEETING RESOLVES FOR SEPARATION

But Dissatisfied With Non-Fulfilment Of People's Aspirations

RANGOON, Jan. 14.

The All-Burma Separationists Conference was held yesterday with Mr. U. Maung Gyee, M.L.C. and ex-Education Minister presiding. The Conference was attended by a large gathering including Hon'ble Mr. U. Ba Pe.

Forest Minister, two Burmese M.L.A's, several M.L.C.'s and District representatives.

The main resolution that was passed was one which while welcoming separation expressed dissatisfaction with the non-fulfilment of the people's aspirations conveyed through delegates to the Burma R.T.C. and Joint Select Committee's session.

Other resolutions pertaining to the Joint Select Committee's recommendations were mainly on lines of protests and demands already given expression to by the People's Party, Burmese Chamber of Commerce and the Leaders of Separationist Parties.

Other resolutions adopted at the Conference included one giving expression to their sense of resentment at the attitude of certain Indian Political Leaders in Burma in ignoring the Fundamental rights and the indigenous population for the purpose of securing further communal concessions, and also another expressing strong opposition to such constitution as failed to protect the indigeneous population from undesirable outside competition.

A demand for restoration of Assam, Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar Islands to separated Burma and also for recognition of Burmese as official language of court and legislature was passed.

A resolution was also passed condemning the failure of Burma Government to arrange for cheap credit for agriculturalists and industrialists (in spite of the rice control profits amounting to 9½ crores) failure of which has resulted in alieniation of lands.—A.P.

BATHING FESTIVAL AT ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 14.

Crowds of pilgrims bathed at the confluence of rivers from early this morning, to-day being "Shankrant" the first big day of the Magh Mela.

This year the bathing festival acquires a special interest owing to the forthcoming visit of the Governor, who receives an address at the river side Pragwal Sabha on the 19th.

The Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition was also held at the Mela grounds.—A.P

NAGPUR BAR PROTESTS

Refusal To Close Courts On Abhyankar Day Resented

NAGPUR, Jan. 14.

The refusal of the Judicial Commissioner, Nagpur, to close the courts in memory of the late Mr. Abhyankar has caused deep resentment in the legal circles of Nagpur.

The Nagpur High Court Bar Association and the District Bar Association have passed resolutions protesting against the action of the Judicial Commissioner.

The District Bar Association has gone further in declaring that this attitude of the Bench will render co-operation between the members of the Association and of the Bench impossible in future, in the event of the unfortunate death of any member of the Bench.

The Association also insists that the High Court should make suitable amends to the memory of the deceased before it can expect co-operation from the Bar.

In this connection it is pointed out that besides Mr. Abhyankar's service to the cause of freedom, his position as a leading practitioner of the Nagpur Bar, is indisputable as on one occasion, Mr. Abhyankar paid an income tax on an income of Rs. 75,000. United Press.

PERSIAN SCHOLAR DEAD

CALCUTTA, Jan. 14.

Khan Bahadur Aga Mahammad Kazim Shirazi, distinguished Persian scholar who was post-graduate lecturer in Persian at the Calcutta University for the last 25 years and who retired from the service in July last, died yesterday.—United Press.

Anti-Violence League Formed

(From Our Correspondent).

AJMER, Jan. 12.

To checkmate the dissemination of nihilistic notions among Rajaputana youths an Anti-Violence League has been formed here with Pundit Arjun Lal Sethi as president and Messrs. Jamal-Ud-Din Makhmoor and Pundit Dinkar Rao Dharma Ujjaini as secretaries.

The League will be open to all who sincerely believe in Gandhiism, which means "Love, truth and Non-Violence." Those who are interested in the high aims and objects of the League and who really want to do something practical to save 'Rajasthan' from the growing curse may communicate with the Secretary. The Anti-Violence League Office, Clock Tower Ajmer. The League's constitution shall very shortly be released to the press.

WHEN PUBLIC OPINION WAS RESPECTED

Jubilee Memorial Speaker Pays High Tribute To Press

COCHIN, Jan. 11.

Rao Bahadur Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar of Madras delivered last evening the Jubilee Memorial Lecture of the year, the subject being, "The Fourth Estate. Its privileges and Responsibilities" The lectureship has been instituted as a memorial of the Golden Jubilee of the Maharaja's College which was celebrated ten years ago and among the past lecturers were the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Sir C. V. Raman, Prof. S. Radhakrishnan and Mr. M. Ratnaswami.

Mr. Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar explained how public opinion was respected by kings in vedic India, how the administrators were even in those days guided by the trend of public opinion and how in Ancient Greece and Rome the theatre served as the closest equivalent to the modern newspaper. He traced the growth of the modern newspaper and explained how it had become an essential factor in the organisation of every civilised community.

He gave a detailed account of the many repressive laws that were forged to fetter the press in England and explained how the freedom of the press now enjoyed in England was denied in Russia, Italy and Germany where extreme measures for control of the press were passed and no newspaper could expound opinions other than those in favour of the Government.

He paid a tribute to the English newspapers and said that an illustrious set of Journalists like Daniel Defoe, Addison, Steele, Swift, and Johnson had held out highest ideals for the craft which their successors had kept up devotedly.—A.P.

AIR CIRCUS TO VISIT INDIA

NEW DELHI, Jan. 12.

The itinerary in respect of visit to India of Sir Allan Mobham's Air Circus Troupe in 1935, and a map of the most suitable places with landing grounds situated on the East Indian Railway are now complete. During the week the Railway Board held two meetings with Mr. Castlemaine of the Royal Aero Club, London, when preliminaries were discussed.

The places suggested for the Air Circus to visit have been chosen with due consideration to the possibilities of attracting traffic.—A. P.

Meaning And Scope Of Preamble

Anomaly Of Canadian Parallel

Neither Safeguards Nor Reservations Will Effectively Bar India's Way To Dominion Status Says Sir T. B. Sapru

The three parts of the series of these articles appeared in the issues of "The Chronicle" of 8th, 12th and 14th instant:—

It is as well that the Committee point out the difficulty of Federation composed of disparate units. They refer to the main difficulties which are two, namely (1) that the Indian States are wholly different in status and character from the provinces in British India, the former being sovereign states like the states in Australia, the latter not being sovereign at all, and (2) that they are not prepared to federate on the same terms as proposed for the provinces. This may lead to either of two opposite conclusions. (1) If they are disparate units, why unite them? (2) if they are disparate and must continue to be disparate what becomes of the political unity of India?

The Committee say, however, and in my opinion very rightly "the unity of India on which we have laid so much stress is dangerously imperfect, so long as the Indian States have no constitutional relationship with British India". And the question for decision which they put is, whether the measure of unity which can be achieved by an All-India Federation, imperfect though it may be, is likely to confer added strength, stability and prosperity for India as a whole, that is to say, both on the States and British India.

ONLY FEASIBLE WAY.

In my opinion nothing can be more dangerous than that the Provinces should, in the existing circumstances, be left to themselves to decide whether there should be any kind of federation. Analogies drawn from Canada or Australia either on constitutional grounds or on political grounds can hold good only up to a point but not beyond. There was no such thing there as Central Government such as we have in India at the present moment, and the problem of separate disparate units like the Indian States having relations with the Central Government and claiming certain economic rights against that Government did not exist there. Taking things as they are, and with different ideas of sectional character exercising their powerful influences on our minds, a pact between Provinces should be no easy task to achieve. Whether therefore the scheme for an All-India Federation by an Act of Parliament, independently of the exercise of their contractual freedom, fulfils or does not fulfil all the requirements of constitutional theory, it seems to me that the only feasible way of achieving political and constitutional unity of all India is by dealing with the Provinces and the States and Centre at one and the same time.

Again it is significant that the Committee recognise that they have been increasingly impressed not by the strength of the Central Government as at present constituted but by its weakness. To have an overwhelmingly large elected majority in the Assembly and to ask an irremovable executive consisting of six or seven members to deal from day-to-day with such a majority can only lead, as it has led, to the weakness of the executive on certain critical occasions. I should not call an executive strong which had perforce to depend upon the allegiance of its nominees in the legislature and in the last resort upon the special powers of the Governor-General. Such an arrangement may at times save critical situations but it does so at the cost of the moral prestige of the executive which stands bereft of all backing or support in the country.

And here, before I pass on to the application of some of these sound principles in the body of the Report, I would refer to the Preamble to the Act of 1919 which is quoted by the Committee in paragraph 12. They quote it to reinforce their argument that they have always taken stock of educated opinion in India and then they say:

> subsequent statements of policy have added nothing to the substance of this declaration as settling once and for all the attitude of the British Parliament and people towards the political aspirations of the people which we have sketched.

LIMITATIONS OF PREAMBLE.

It is somewhat surprising that the Committee should have overlooked the whole controversy as to the meaning and scope of this Preamble. It was once authoritatively stated in the Indian Legislature that this declaration did not include a pledge of Dominion Status. That may be said to be the beginning of the present-day trouble. The most authoritative statement made in recent years on behalf of the Government was by Lord Irwin (now Lord Halifax). On his return from England in 1929 he first referred to his own Instrument of Instructions providing that "it is His Majesty's will and pleasure that the plan laid down by Parliament in 1919 should be the means by which British India may attain its due place among his Dominions," and he went on to add:

> "I am authorised on behalf of His Majesty's Government to state clearly that in their judgment it is implicit in the declaration of 1917, that the natural issue of India's constitutional progress as there stated is the attainment of Dominion Status."

In winding up the proceedings of the first Round Table Conference, the Prime Minister said:

> Finally, I hope, and I trust, and I pray, that by our labours together India will come to possess the only thing which she now lacks to give her the Status of a Dominion amongst the British Commonwealth of Nations—what she now lacks for that—the responsibilities and the cares, the burdens, and the difficulties, but the pride and the honour of Responsible Self-Government.

ROYAL MESSAGE.

But more important than any statements by a Prime Minister or a Viceroy is the Royal message delivered to the legislature in 1921 in the following words:—

> For years, it may be for generations, patriotic and loyal Indians have dreamt of Swaraj for their Motherland. To-day you have the beginnings of Swaraj within my Empire, and widest scope and ample opportunity for progress to liberty which my other Dominions enjoy.

It may be a good dialectical point in constitutional polemics to say (though I doubt very much if it is even that) that Parliament is not bound by these pledges, but it is very poor statesmanship to say so and to act on it. I wish to emphasise this point particularly because (1) of the attitude of certain British statesmen towards this question and (2) the silence of the Report on this point. I do not know whether this Preamble of the Act of 1919 is going to be repeated in the Bill. I can only hope that it will not be. In the first place it is hardly the

(Continued on page 9).

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